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EDITORIAL NOTE

The success of a parliamentary system of governance depends much upon the free and frank discussion that takes place on the floor of the House. The Presiding Officer has an important role to play in making the functioning of the Legislature effective and in ensuring that the deliberations that take place in the House are well within the laid down rules. The Presiding Officer represents the collective voice of the House; he is also the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House and its members. The Legislature is a dynamic institution and is ever evolving; as such, the rules meant for regulating its procedures should be able to cope with the emerging realities and requirements. In such a scenario, the holding of periodic Conferences of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies enables interaction and exchange of views among the fraternity of Presiding Officers of our Legislatures. Ever since its inception in 1921, the Conferences of Presiding Officers of our Legislative Bodies have substantially facilitated the process of sharing of experiences and views on topical legislative practices, procedures and developments.

The Sixty-fifth Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Bangalore on 20-21 June 2002. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri Manohar Joshi inaugurated the Conference on 20 June 2002. We include in this issue of the *Journal* the text of the Inaugural Address by Shri Manohar Joshi.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on "Terrorism–Threat to Civil Society and Security of Democratic Institutions" on 22 June 2002. The Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri S.M. Krishna inaugurated the Symposium. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi presided over the Symposium and delivered the Opening Address. The Symposium was also attended by the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, members of Parliament from Karnataka and members of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly. We include the text of the Opening Address delivered by the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi, in this issue of the *Journal.*

The Office of the President of India is the highest office in our parliamentary democratic polity. Article 62(1) of the Constitution of India provides that the election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the President shall be completed

before the expiration of the term. The term of office of the incumbent President, Shri K.R. Narayanan was due to expire on 24 July 2002. The twelfth election to the Office of the President was held on 15 July 2002. There was a one-to-one contest between Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the candidate of the ruling NDA as well as of the major Opposition parties and Smt. Lakshmi Sahagal who was the candidate of the Left Front. After the counting of votes, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was declared as duly elected to the Office of the President of India. He was sworn in as the President on 25 July 2002. We include in this issue a Short Note on 'The Twelfth Presidential Election' and a profile of the President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

The Constitution of India envisages a pivotal position for the Office of the Vice-President in our parliamentary polity. The term of the incumbent Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant was to end on 20 August 2002 and an election to fill the vacancy had to be completed before the expiry of his term. Shri Krishan Kant passed away on 27 July 2002 before the expiry of his term. The twelfth Vice-Presidential election was held on 12 August 2002 in the Parliament House. As per convention, the Returning Officer for the Vice-Presidential elections is either the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha or Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha who is appointed by rotation. For the Vice-Presidential election of 2002, it was the turn of the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha to be the Returning Officer. There were two contestants, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat of the ruling NDA and Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde of the Congress (I) and the Opposition parties. Shri Shekhawat, who was declared elected, was sworn in as the Vice-President of India by the President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on 19 August 2002. As Vice-President, Shri Shekhawat is also the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. We extend our heartiest felicitations to Shri Shekhawat on his assumption of Office of the Vice-President. We include in this issue of the *Journal* a Short Note on 'The Twelfth Vice-Presidential Election' and a profile of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat.

The precincts of the Parliament House have statues of stalwarts from our history, who have contributed immeasurably to the national cause. On 1 October 2002, the statues of eminent leaders, Shri C.N. Annadurai, *Lokapriya* Gopinath Bordoloi, Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Shri S. Satyamurti were unveiled in the Parliament House complex by the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Earlier, an Exhibition "Glimpses of the Life and Times" of these leaders, set up by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives in collaboration with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, was inaugurated by the

President of India. The Exhibition laid special emphasis on the diverse roles played by them and their vision for the socio-economic uplift of the Indian people. At the function, four publications, carrying the profiles of these leaders, were brought out by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. We include in this issue a Short Note titled "Unveiling of the Statues in Parliament Complex".

Besides, we carry in this issue our other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary Events and Activities, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices. A Comprehensive Index to Vol. XLVIII of 2002 also finds place in this issue.

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—G.C. Malhotra
Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI AT THE 65TH CONFERENCE OF PRESIDING OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES IN INDIA

The 65th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held at Bangalore from 20 June to 21 June 2002. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri Manohar Joshi delivered the Inaugural Address on 20 June 2002.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

—Editor

Honourable Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council, Shri B.L. Shankar; Honourable Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Shri M.V. Venkatappa; Honourable Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; fellow Presiding Officers; and Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a matter of privilege for me to be here with you all and to join our gracious hosts in welcoming you to this beautiful city of Bangalore and to yet another Conference of the august body of Presiding Officers. It is the third time that this Conference is being held in Bangalore. The first time the Conference was held here was in 1961 and the second in 1981. The State of Karnataka and its capital, Bangalore, are known for their enchanting beauty and lush greenery. In recent years, Bangalore has become the centre of information technology management. I am sure that the city has set an ideal before many others in the country. It is really a pleasurable experience to be here. I am sure that this Conference will offer us an opportunity to experience the cosmopolitan ambience of Bangalore and the traditional warmth and hospitality of the people of Karnataka.

At the outset, I must make a mention of the untimely and sad demise of my predecessor Shri G.M.C. Balayogi. His untimely and sad demise on 3 March 2002 came as a shock to the entire country. Shri Balayogi was known for his simplicity and deep humility. I had the occasion to work with him for a period of two and a half years and the way in which he conducted the House was really admirable. His fairness and objectivity cannot be forgotten by anybody. We will be missing his

benign guidance in all the Conferences ahead. He was really a great son of India and those who know him will always remember him whenever such Conferences are held.

I must also pay my tributes to the former Vice-President of India and Chairman Rajya Sabha, Shri B.D. Jatti who passed away recently. As the Vice-President of our country, he did the job very nobly, and he will be remembered by all of us.

Let us also pay our homage to Shri A.P. Kurian, former Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Shri Gulsher Ahamed, former Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Sharad Dighe, former Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; and Shri Anil Mukherjee, Deputy Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly who are no more.

I would also like to record our deep condolences on the passing away of Shri S.L. Shakdher who was closely associated with this Conference for many years. The treatise *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* which he co-authored with Shri M.N. Kaul is the most authentic work on the subject and is used as a guide by all parliamentarians.

As you all know, on 10 May 2002, I assumed the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. I am grateful to all sections of the House who elected me unanimously. I must also welcome in this Conference the new members into the Presiding Officers' fraternity, namely Sarvashri B.L. Shankar, Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council; Vishwas Ramnath Satarkar, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; T.N. Haokip, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Dr. Kewal Krishan, Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha; Yashpal Arya, Speaker, Uttaranchal Legislative Assembly; K. Harishwar Reddy, Deputy Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Tanka Bahadur Rai, Deputy Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Shri Narhari Haldankar, Deputy Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; K. Ranjit Singh, Deputy Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Thiru A.V. Subramanian, Deputy Speaker, Pondicherry Legislative Assembly; and Kirpa Sindhu Saha, Deputy Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly. On behalf of all of us, I welcome them heartily to this very important Conference.

The last Conference, as you are all aware, was held in Chandigarh. There were some important events and some procedural developments during the last one year. The most shocking development of this period, to my mind, has been the deplorable rise of the evil of terrorism which poses a grave threat to our democratic fabric, our pluralistic ethos and above all, the very roots of our civilization. As for India, the worst came

in the form of the terrorist attacks on our parliament and the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature Complex. These two events shook the entire country. We also got to see the grave dimension and the global reach of the scourge of terrorism which caused widespread havoc and destruction in New York and Washington DC in September 2001. This event awakened the entire world. Therefore, we have taken terrorism as one of the subjects for debate in this Conference.

As regards the attack on Parliament on 13 December 2001, I must thank the security forces who thwarted the attack on the supreme institution of the country and the parliamentarians. The promptness and courage shown by the Central Reserve Police Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police and the Watch and Ward Officers of Parliament cannot be forgotten. In the process, seven of them laid down their lives that day and two succumbed to their injuries later. Let us pay our humble tributes to these martyrs in the defence of democracy and also to those who lost their lives in the attack on the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly Complex.

I remember that the day after the attack on Parliament, *i.e.* on 14 December 2001, a Resolution moved by Shri Balayogi was adopted by the House. The Resolution *inter alia* said:

> "The cult of violence and hatred promoted by senseless elements having no faith in democratic institutions has claimed seven innocent lives. Such attacks reinforce our determination to fight the evil of terrorism. Let us rededicate ourselves to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country at all costs".

I would request the House to pass a Resolution in our Conference when we discuss the issue of terrorism.

Friends, this Conference is of particular significance because we are meeting in the Golden Jubilee Year of our Parliament as also that of several State Legislatures in the country. It is indeed a historic occasion which calls for some introspection as to what we have achieved during these eventful five decades. Undoubtedly, we have made rapid strides in various spheres but at the same time, we have to accept the fact that much more remains to be done to ameliorate the lot of millions of our countrymen. Addressing members of the first elected Parliament of Independent India on 16 May, 1952, the then President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, and I quote:

> India has, after a long period of subjection, gained her freedom and independence. That freedom has to be maintained, defended and enlarged at all costs, for it is on the basis of that freedom

> alone that any structure of progress can be built. But freedom by itself is not enough—it must also bring a measure of happiness to our people and a lessening of the burdens they suffer from. It has, therefore, become of vital importance for us to labour for the rapid economic advancement of our people and to endeavour to realize the noble ideals of equality and social and economic justice which have been laid down in our Constitution.

It is the bounden duty of all of us to strive unitedly to achieve these goals. Let us rededicate ourselves to this cause on this historic occasion.

On 13 May 2002, at the commencement of the sitting of Lok Sabha, a reference was made to the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first sitting of Parliament in 1952. A function was also held the same evening in the new Parliament Library Building in New Delhi which was attended, among others, by the Honourable Vice-President, Honourable Prime Minister, Union Ministers, Leaders of Opposition in both Houses of Parliament, members and other dignitaries. To commemorate this historic occasion, the Lok Sabha Secretariat released two publications, titled *Fifty Years of Indian Parliament* containing contributions from a wide cross section of dignitaries and another book titled *Parliament of India.* At the function which was organized under the aegis of the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, a Commemorative Postage Stamp, a First Day Cover and a Commemorative Inland Letter Card were also released.

Earlier, the same evening, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee inaugurated an Exhibition titled "Parliament at 50" organised by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives of the Lok Sabha Secretariat in the new Parliament Library Building.

Another important development has been the inauguration of the new Parliament Library Building in the Parliament Complex. This state-of-the-art Library building, named the *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth,* was inaugurated by the President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan on 7 May 2002.

I personally feel that the entire purpose of this Conference is to look back and find out whether the aspirations of those great leaders who fought for Independence and who gave us Independence have been fulfilled or not.

Let me now turn to some important procedural developments. A landmark event in the history of our Parliament was the Joint Sitting of both the Houses held on 26 March 2002 to resolve the disagreement between the two Houses on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. The

Bill sought to replace the Prevention of Terrorism (Second Ordinance), 2001. It was passed by the Lok Sabha on 18 March 2002 but rejected by the Rajya Sabha on 21 March 2002. Honourable Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed who was discharging the duties of the office of the Speaker under article 95(1) of the Constitution, presided over the Joint Sitting held in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. The Bill was passed. This is only the third time that such a Joint Sitting has been held, the earlier occasions having been on the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959 (Joint Sitting held in 1961) and on the Banking Services Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977 (Joint Sitting held in 1978).

As you all know, during the Chandigarh Conference in June 2001, we had in-depth deliberations on the need to evolve a Code of Conduct for legislators and steps to contain frequent adjournments of the Legislatures on account of interruptions. The smooth functioning of parliamentary democracy demands that discussions and debates in Parliament and State Legislatures be held in a peaceful and cordial manner. This is possible only when there is a Code of Conduct for legislators inside and outside of the House. After becoming the Speaker of Lok Sabha, I have been visiting a number of places. The only demand of the people of our country is to have an orderly behaviour of parliamentarians and legislators in the Houses. Frequent adjournments of the House and disorderly behaviour of people's representatives are being discussed at large. The disorderly behaviour of parliamentarians is also being criticised. I am happy to mention here that this important subject was taken up at the Chandigarh Conference, for the first time. This Conference initiated various steps to evolve a code of conduct for legislators for maintaining discipline and decorum both inside and outside the House. So, it was the Chandigarh Conference which initiated the subject that the behaviour of the legislators must be exemplary not only inside the House, but also outside.

The former Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi had convened a Conference, especially to discuss this issue, on 25 November 2001. He invited all the prominent dignitaries of our country. Among the dignitaries who spoke on the occasion were Vice-President Shri Krishan Kant, Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and leaders of Opposition parties. That Conference represented an important milestone in the history of Parliament. The Conference also passed an important Resolution which *inter alia* resolved that:

"(i) The prestige of Parliament and the Legislatures of States and

Union Territories be preserved and enhanced by adopting and enforcing a code of conduct for legislators which forms part of this Resolution as an Annexure,

(ii) necessary changes, wherever required, be incorporated in the Rules of Procedures of all Legislatures to facilitate the implementation of the said code of conduct,

(iii) all violations or breaches of the code of conduct be duly punished by measures like admonition, reprimand, censure or withdrawal from the House for offences of a less serious nature and by automatic suspension from the service of the House for a specific period for grave misconduct as may be specified.

(iv) immediate steps be taken to ensure a minimum of 110 days of sittings of Parliament and 90 and 50 days sittings of the Legislatures for the big and small States, respectively, if necessary, through appropriate Constitution amendment,

(v) necessary changes be made in the Rules of Procedure to strengthen the Committee System in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories to provide increased participation of legislators in the parliamentary process,

(vi) Ethics Committees be constituted by Presiding Officers forthwith in all the Legislatures where these have not already been constituted for enforcing the Code of Conduct,

(vii) Urgent steps be taken requiring-

(a) legislators to file a financial disclosure statement comprising information with regard to their income, assets and liabilities immediately after their election to respective Legislatures,

(b) legislators to notify changes, if any, in the information furnished by them in their financial disclosure statements within a specified period, and

(c) maintenance of a Register of Members' Interests by all Legislatures

(viii) earnest endeavours be made by all political parties to lay down parameters with emphasis on proven standards in public life, for selection of candidates for elections,

(ix) a more responsible and effective role in maintaining decorum in the House be played by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and leaders of political and Legis-

lature parties by ensuring disciplined behaviour on the part of their members,

(x) a more positive and responsive attitude be adopted by the Government and Treasury Benches towards the Opposition by being more accommodative and by responding promptly to the matters raised by Opposition members on the floor of the House,

(xi) the Treasury and Opposition Benches in the House should be more tolerant, accommodative and understanding towards each other,

(xii) Presiding Officers and leadership of political and Legislature parties should ensure that the members, especially the new members, are given proper training and orientation in parliamentary procedure, discipline and decorum, by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training of Lok Sabha and those constituted in some State Legislatures or by other institutions or bodies."

I hope that all concerned will act in accordance with the Resolution in letter and spirit.

Friends, this Resolution, as you all would agree, was indeed path-breaking. But it is very unfortunate that even after the Resolution was passed—in the Parliament I personally saw and I am sure that Honourable Deputy Speaker also must have noticed that – the members did enter the well of the House. Once this starts, it does not end– when members of one political party enter the well of the House, others also start doing the same and this goes on. This is very unfortunate. I hope that this Conference would go in to this and evolve ways and means by which this can be stopped.

It is worth mentioning that the First Report of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha on "Ethics-related Matters" was laid on the Table on 22 November 2001. The Report encompassed certain norms of ethical behaviour for members within the House and outside of it, procedure for making complaints of unethical conduct of a member in the Lok Sabha or connected with his parliamentary conduct and requirement of financial disclosures/declaration of interests. The Report was adopted by the House on 16 May 2002. However, I must mention that though Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa have set up Ethics Committees, there are other State Legislatures which have not done so. These State Legislatures may also establish such Committees as quickly as possible.

Given the fact that the growing incidence of disorder caused by the members leading to frequent adjournment of the House is assuming serious proportions, this matter was discussed at a meeting held on 23 August 2001 by the then Speaker Shri G.M.C. Balayogi with Leaders of Parties in Lok Sabha. A decision was taken at that meeting to make a provision in the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* for automatic suspension of such members who come to the well of the House and create disorder. Accordingly, the Rules Committee, at their sitting held on 27 August 2001, considered and approved a proposal regarding insertion of a new rule 374A to provide for automatic suspension of a member who comes to the well of the House and creates disorder.

It is distressing that even now members are coming to the well of the House. Voluntary compliance is the only remedy for stopping members from coming to the well of the House and for discouraging disorderly behaviour.

Another parliamentary development worth mentioning took place in relation to a discussion held on 23 August 2001 under Rule 193 on the "Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings". In this case, the issue was raised by one of the members of Parliament, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and notice for breach of Privilege was given by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. The Privilege Motion was against Shri Arun Shourie who was a member of the Rajya Sabha. The privilege notice was given against him in the Lok Sabha. The Ruling then given was:

> "The Committees of Privileges of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the Report of their joint sitting in 1954 laid down the procedure to be followed in case where a member of one House is alleged to have committed a breach of privilege of the other House. In terms of that procedure, when a question of breach of privilege is raised in any House in which a member of the other House is involved, the Presiding Officer of the House in which question of privilege is raised, has to refer the case to the Presiding Officer of the other House for appropriate action.
>
> Since Shri Arun Shourie is a member of Rajya Sabha, I am referring this matter to the Honourable Chairman, Rajya Sabha for appropriate action in accordance with the above procedure."

I may mention here that the Chairman, Rajya Sabha did not allow this privilege notice.

In another development, during the Budget Session, 2002,

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, MP gave a notice of question of privilege against the Prime Minister for allegedly misleading the House. Shri Dasmunsi, in his notice, alleged that the Prime Minister had misled the House on 1 May 2002 while intervening in the discussion on the motion under rule 184 regarding violence in Gujarat. Shri Dasmunsi stated that the Prime Minister, while seeking to clarify misgivings about certain portion of a public speech which he made at Goa, stated on the floor of the House that "Whatever I said about Islam is as follows... Wherever such Muslims live, they tend not to live in co-existence with others, not to mingle with others; instead of propagating their ideas in a peaceful manner, they want to spread their faith by resorting to terror and threats". Shri Dasmunsi contended that in the video recording of the speech of the Prime Minister at Goa, the word "such" had not been used before the word "Muslims" and by this interpolation an attempt was made to alter the meaning of the sentence. The member alleged that this amounted to misleading of the House by the Prime Minister. On 16 May 2002, when Shri Dasmunsi sought to raise the matter in the House, I ruled :

> The Prime Minister, while admitting that the video tape of his speech made at Goa does not contain the word "such", has stated that "no one who reads my entire speech, and takes note of the tribute I have paid to the tolerant and compassionate teachings of Islam, can be in any doubt that my reference in the second paragraph is only to followers of militant Islam". A clarificatory statement to this effect was issued by the Prime Minister on 14 April 2002 and the Prime Minister's Office also released the entire text of his speech to the media with necessary correction. The Prime Minister has also stated that "It is this corrected version from which I read out the relevant paragraphs while speaking on the Gujarat situation in the early hours of 1 May, 2002".

I accepted the clarification given by the Prime Minister and accordingly I disallowed the notice of Shri Dasmunsi.

The Prime Minister wrote to me saying that when any speech is to be considered it should be considered in its full context. I accepted the contention of the Prime Minister and disallowed the privilege notice. I have brought it to the notice of this august Assembly only because I thought that this ruling may be useful for the representatives of different Houses in future.

I would like to mention two more important matters. One of them is about the demand which has been made for a long time about the

uniformity of rules. Since I was a member of Maharashtra Legislature for almost 25 years, I have seen that the rules of the Parliament and the rules of Maharashtra Legislature and for that matter of any Legislature differ. Therefore, a demand has been constantly made during our Conferences that there should be uniform rules for Parliament and for all the Legislatures. Two Committees were established on this. One Committee was under the Chairmanship of Prof. Narayan Sadashiv Pharande, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council and it was decided that this would be done. But this has been pending for a long time. I would urge the members to see that uniform rules are made for all the Legislatures as far as possible.

The second important point is regarding holding the Session for a certain minimum number of days. The Opposition always complains in the Assemblies and the Councils that the Sessions sometimes finish in a very short time. Some Assemblies conduct their Sessions for just a week in the whole year. Therefore, I have received complaints from some of the parliamentarians that if the Assemblies do not function and if the questions for the State are not taken up there, I should allow them to raise questions in Parliament. You are aware that in Parliament, State problems are not expected to be discussed. So, it is necessary that we must provide rules that the State Assemblies and Councils must meet for a certain period say, for a period of 50 days, and for smaller States, it could be for lesser days. It can be debated and discussed. The Parliament also is expected to meet for more than 100 days. But this issue must be settled once and for all. The Honourable Deputy Speaker has told me that the Resolution has been passed and, therefore, I would say that the implementation of this Resolution would be absolutely necessary.

We have taken up two important issues for discussion in this Conference. One is the "Role of Legislatures in strengthening the accountability and need for independent Secretariat". I do not think I need to elaborate on this issue because this has been discussed a number of times. I personally feel that the Executive is accountable to Parliament. As a matter of fact, that is the essence of the entire democracy. If they are made accountable, they should be accountable and in a democracy if they are not accountable, there must be something wrong. The Legislatures play a vital role in ensuring Executive accountability. The initiation of legislative proposals belongs to the Executive and rightly so, because it has at its command all the technical expertise and information wherewithal necessary for the purpose. What emanates from the Executive is but a draft, a legislative

proposal; it is the Legislature which provides a forum for organized articulation of the various shades of public opinion in the country and exercises a shaping influence in the legislative process by getting the principal issues thrashed out, the details of legislation scrutinized and the interests of affected parties heard. It is also the Legislature which provides the final touches and shape to draft legislation in the course of its passage through various stages before it becomes law.

The entire administrative apparatus has to be fully conscious of its accountability to Parliament and State Legislatures. It has to be on its toes all the time to face legislative scrutiny and meet the demands and expectations of parliamentary institutions. Significant occasions for review of administration are provided by the discussions on the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President, the Budget, including Demands for Grants of various Ministries and Departments, and the proposals to raise funds for meeting expenditure. These apart, specific matters may be discussed through motions on matters of urgent public importance, private members' resolutions and other substantive motions. Parliamentary Committees, particularly the Departmentally Related Standing Committees and the Financial Committees, also play a significant role in ensuring surveillance and oversight of the administration.

In this context, I would like to make a specific reference to the imperative of strengthening the Committee System in our Legislatures. This is a theme which has been discussed in several of our previous Conferences. In fact, the Bhubaneswar Conference held in January 1978 constituted a Committee of Presiding Officers' on "Committee System" which submitted its Report in the October 1985 Lucknow Conference. This Committee recommended the setting up of Budget Committees for pre-voting scrutiny of the Demands for Grants of all Ministries/Departments of the Government. We have in our Parliament the Departmentally Related Standing Committees which have been functioning since 1993. Several State Legislatures have also constituted Subject Committees on more or less the same lines. Considering the fact that Executive accountability to the Legislature can be achieved in a more effective manner through a strengthened Committee System, it is essential that all our State Legislatures should move towards setting up similar Subject or Department Related Standing Committees.

The importance of independent Secretariats for our Legislatures can hardly be over-emphasized. Our Constitution provides for a separate Secretariat for each House of Parliament. The underlying object of establishing separate and independent Secretariats for the two Houses

has been to ensure an effective and unimpaired exercise of the concepts of Executive responsibility and administrative accountability to Parliament. While articles 74 and 75 ordain that the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, article 98(1) provides for separate staff for each House of Parliament and also allows the creation of posts common to both the Houses. Clause 2 of this article authorizes Parliament to make laws regulating the recruitment and conditions of service of the Secretariat staff. Regrettably, in several State Legislatures, these ideals, as enshrined in article 187 in respect of the Legislatures, have not been actualized. It is imperative that all State Legislatures should have Secretariats independent of the Executive Branch so as to ensure that the Legislature and the legislators get impartial and objective assistance from the Secretariat staff.

The other issue which has become very important is the issue of electoral reforms. I am sure many members would participate during the discussion on this issue. Free and fair elections are a pre-requisite for a functioning and successful democratic polity. It is through periodic elections that the principles of consent and representation are articulated and actualized. It is elections which, besides according legitimacy to the system, provide opportunities to the people to give expression to their feelings on the performance of their representatives and the Government. Thus, elections not only sustain democracy but enrich and enliven it as well. Holding of free and fair elections is, therefore, the *sine qua non* of democracy. The importance of electoral reforms, in any democratic country in general and a populous democracy like India in particular, is self-evident. The Indian electorate is not only vast, but also quite diverse in various ways. A substantial part of the population is still illiterate. Given these factors, conducting periodic elections in the country, and more so, inducing large-scale popular participation, is indeed a challenging task. Going by India's record in this regard, periodic elections as a means of smooth transfer of power have been a regular feature of our democracy during the last five decades. This apart, our people have, time and again, reposed their faith in elections as the most potent means of expressing their approval or disapproval of various Governments at the Centre as well as in the States.

However, we cannot lose sight of certain aberrations which have crept into our electoral system. The need to address such disturbing trends has generated a debate on electoral reforms in the country. Political parties and parliamentarians have put forward several suggestions to bring about electoral reforms. The Election Commission has

also come up with concrete proposals and suggestions based on the difficulties encountered in the conduct of elections. Successive Governments have also undertaken certain measures based on the recommendations of various Committees and the Election Commission. Our Parliament too has facilitated the process through relevant amendments to the Representation of People Acts. The Presiding Officers, being the head of the National and State Legislatures, can play a significant role in generating the right kind of discussion in respect of electoral reforms.

As you all know, various aspects of our electoral process need to be looked into on a priority basis. For example, all of us are agreed that criminalization of politics and entry into the electoral fray by criminal elements are a grave threat to our democratic polity. The Supreme Court, the Election Commission of India, the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, the Government and the Parliament have voiced strong views on this matter. In this context, I would like to draw your attention to the 2nd May 2002 judgment of the Supreme Court which directed the Election Commission to call for information on affidavit by issuing necessary order in exercise of its power under Article 324 of the Constitution from candidates seeking election to Parliament or a State Legislature as a necessary part of their nomination papers furnishing therein particulars relating *inter alia* to their assets and liabilities, educational qualifications and criminal antecedents. The Apex Court directed the Commission to draw up the norms and modalities in this regard within two months. Subsequently, the Commission has asked the Government to appropriately amend the rules and nomination papers of candidates for elections to Parliament and State Legislatures. Thus, you would all agree, ultimately, action has to be taken by the Government as approved by Parliament to check all forms of electoral malpractices, including criminalization of politics. If the Parliament and the Government do not initiate urgent necessary action in this regard, then the vacuum so created would be filled in by the other organ, *i.e.* the Judiciary. It is in the larger interest of harmonious relationship among the organs of governance that the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary function within their specified jurisdictions. As such, it is imperative that the Parliament give the lead in respect of electoral reforms as well.

One aspect of electoral reforms about which all of us should be particularly concerned is voters' apathy. In some of the countries voting has been made compulsory. I am not advising that voting should be made compulsory in a vast country like India but all the same we can

ponder over this. In every election, we find that a large percentage of voters is not exercising the right to vote. In some of the constituencies, voting is not even 25 to 30 per cent. In such a situation, how can the representatives elected by such a small number be representatives of the entire constituency? This is indeed deplorable. More distressing is the fact that the educated voters are staying away from the polling booths. We have to seriously find ways and means to bring them back into the electoral process. There are several countries like Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Luxembourg which have prescribed compulsory voting for their citizens. We should also ponder over this matter so as to promote greater voters' participation and awareness. Recently, the Supreme Court passed an order saying that those who have relations with criminals or who are criminals themselves should not be allowed to contest elections. This issue has been debated many times. If the Parliament does not act, the Judiciary will become active.

Friends, these are important topics on which we can have serious and meaningful discussions and share our experiences and insights. I am sure that our deliberations will be fruitful and we will come out with valuable ideas and viable suggestions.

Friends, I would not like to take more of your time. As the Secretary-General has said, there is a series of happy coincidences so far as the Bangalore Conference is concerned. First, we are meeting in the 50th Year of our Parliament as also the 50th Year of the Karnataka Legislature and of many other Houses in the country. Secondly, our Conference has completed the 80th year of fruitful existence. Thirdly, we are entering the 30th year of the Symposium which is held alongside our Conference. And fourthly, it is the 50th year of the Conference of Secretaries. In short, we are meeting in Bangalore on a very historic occasion. Let us rededicate ourselves to further strengthening the edifice of parliamentary democracy and the democratic institutions in the country. For this, it is imperative that we conduct the proceedings of our Legislatures in an orderly manner. It is also essential that the highest standards of probity are maintained by all of us in public life.

Before I conclude, I would like to express our hearty thanks and gratitude to our hosts, the Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri S.M. Krishna, Honourable Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council, Shri B.L. Shankar, Honourable Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Shri M.V. Venkatappa, Honourable Deputy Chairman of the Karnataka Legislative Council, Shri David Simeon, Honourable Deputy Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Shri Manohar Tahsildar, Officers of

the Karnataka Legislature Secretariat, the Government of Karnataka and to all those who are instrumental in organizing this Conference and for their gracious hospitality.

With these words I have great pleasure in inaugurating this Conference. Thank you very much.

Jai Hind. Namaskar.

2

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON "TERRORISM-THREAT TO CIVIL SOCIETY AND SECURITY OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS"

A Symposium on "Terrorism-Threat to Civil Society and Security of Democratic Institutions" was held at Bangalore on 22 June 2002, after the 65th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha. Shri Manohar Joshi at the Symposium.

–Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI

Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri S.M. Krishna, Honourable Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council, Shri B.L. Shankar, Honourable Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Shri M.V. Venkatappa, Honourable Presiding Officers, Honourable Members of Parliament, Honourable Members of the Karnataka State Legislature and Friends,

I warmly welcome all of you to this Symposium. The theme of the Symposium has a vital significance to the present day concerns. Therefore, it is quite appropriate that the community of Presiding Officers is deliberating on this important subject in order to develop a proper perspective on the role and responsibility of the people's representatives in addressing this problem.

This subject has got an extraordinary importance during this year. The subject has been selected by the Standing Committee of the All India Presiding Officers' Conference only because we thought that the representatives of the people can play an important role in controlling terrorism in the country. The Speakers also can play an important role in the House while the debates are on. Therefore, we thought that a deliberation on this subject is absolutely necessary in this Symposium. Terrorism has become a threat not only to the life of an individual or group of individuals, but also to civilisation. The entire civilisation of the world as it has evolved over the millennia is in danger. Therefore, without a discussion on the menace of terrorism, the Conference in

Karnataka would not have been over. As a matter of fact, this is a serious and severe challenge to our democracy. The terrorists do not want to resolve issues through debates and discussions. They want to do it at the point of knife or gun. Therefore, we are all discussing this issue today because we are all democratic people. We believe in debates and we believe in understanding one another. We believe in resolving the problems not by threat and terrorism. Therefore, this issue has become an important one. The world has faced so far wars, diseases, death and destruction a number of times; it is not something new to mankind. But the way in which terrorism has developed in the last few years is really something alarming. Had it been only against individuals or groups of individuals, it would have been something different.

Thus, it is widely recognised the world over that terrorism has become the greatest threat to civilization in modern times. In the current scenario, terrorist attacks have implications for mankind far more serious than even wars. Wars are fought by disciplined armies with due respect to international conventions governing such situations, while terrorists have no compunctions about the cruelty they inflict on civil society. The bomb blasts in Mumbai, the commercial capital of our country, in 1993 were a telling case in this context. It was clearly an act of terrorism which resulted in the killing of about 235 people and injuring more than a thousand innocent civilians, besides destruction of public property. The fear terrorism has created in the minds of the people cannot be quantified, but it is no less damaging to the social fabric of civilized life. Regrettably, even though we have raised this matter at various fora, the world did not take cognizance of it until it was affected.

Over the centuries, mankind has witnessed various crises like war, disease, death and destruction from time to time, but has managed to handle them fairly successfully. In the past half a century, the world has experienced a number of critical times and conflicting situations which at times appeared to be pushing us to the brink of complete annihilation. However, the situation vastly improved with the end of the Cold War. The world seemed to step out of the fear psychosis that had gripped it for long years. And mankind looked forward to a happy and harmonious twenty-first century to make a new beginning in the new millennium with hope for stability and security.

This hope had another positive basis. Following the collapse of the Communist regimes in East Europe, most of these republics had adopted democratic systems. This development gave a big thrust to the

democratic movement all over the world. The legitimacy of democracy as a system capable of settling conflicting claims and redressing grievances of diverse sections of society through constitutional means received a greater validation with these countries opting for democratic political systems.

However, this hope lies shattered with the scourge of terrorism raising its ugly head in a big way with a far greater potential for destruction today than in earlier times. This new kind of terrorism, induced by religious fundamentalism, has unfortunately been institutionalised by some nation States into their foreign policy framework. The emergence of this kind of terrorism is posing a grave threat to the very existence of civil society and democratic institutions in the free world. The experience of Afghanistan under the Taliban regime testified this. The suppression of civil rights, the annihilation of democratic institutions, the imposition of a fundamentalistic way of life and the destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas clearly demonstrated the pernicious impact of religion induced terrorism, aided and abetted by active State support from across the border. In earlier times, when terrorism operated outside the State system, its capacity for destruction was limited in scope because the fight used to be against the State system. In those days, only non-State actors were involved whose target was the political set-up and not so much the social system, unlike in the present day scenario.

However, the emergence of terrorism emanating from religious fundamentalism in the last quarter of the twentieth century and the support it received from the State system in some countries has considerably changed the complexion of this scourge, thereby making it the greatest threat to mankind today. There was a time when the threat of a nuclear conflict between the super powers held the terrifying spectre of the total annihilation of civilisation. That threat eventually ebbed off the shores of mankind and the world breathed easy once again. But today, the world is realising that a new kind of terrorism is holding out a threat no less dangerous to mankind.

The involvement of the State systems with terrorism makes it possible for the terrorist outfits to have access to sophisticated arms, advanced communication networks and modern technology capable of giving a great blow to the body politic and to the civil society, such outfits fight against. State support has, in fact, added a nuclear dimension to the terrorist threat in recent times. And more often than not, it is the free world and its democratic institutions which bear the brunt of the terrorist attacks as exemplified by the dastardly attack on

our Parliament House and the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly building by terrorists last year. To my mind, that was not just an attack on our Parliament, but it was an attack on our democracy. This was a very serious incident. The whole country was shaken. When the attack took place, everybody thought that it would affect the minds of the people of the country and they might surrender. But that was not to be. The very next day after the attack on Parliament, the Lok Sabha passed a resolution saying thus: "This House condemns the cowardly terrorist attacks on the Parliament House... Such attacks reinforce our determination to fight the evil of terrorism. Let us rededicate ourselves to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country at all costs."

The terrorists seek to subvert the democratic process and weaken the popular basis of the free world by such attacks. The liberal State atmosphere of the Western world unwittingly became a breeding ground for such outfits. The West turned a blind eye to their growth, complacent in its belief that the targets of attack were elsewhere. This proved to be the greatest undoing of the liberal State disposition of the Western democracies towards subversive organisations. Countries like India which have suffered much from the operations of such outfits have often raised the issue of this attitude of the rest of the world and in particular of the West towards such outfits. India has always been in the forefront of mobilising world opinion to fight this menace. We have tabled Resolutions in the UN and raised the issue in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conferences urging the world to wage a concerted war against terrorism, because it affects everybody as it does not discriminate between national boundaries. Our stand has been consistent against such organisations and such activities because we have suffered as a nation and also because terrorism hinders the developmental processes everywhere.

Unfortunately, such protestations were not taken seriously till the West itself came under severe attack from the terrorist outfits as exemplified by the unthinkable destruction of the World Trade Centre in New York and the attack on the Pentagon in Washington DC. These events demonstrated to the world the range and the reach of terrorists and their collaborators with the aid of modern technology and sophisticated weaponry, including the threat of chemical, biological or even nuclear weapons.

Now, the world and countries like the United States and Britain are seriously talking about terrorism. The world is also waking up to the perils of State-sponsored terrorism and the threat posed by people

behind terrorists. And it is waging an all out war against terrorists. But, the unfortunate thing is that even in this all out war, the problem is not adequately addressed and today, the new dimensions of terrorism have assumed the form of a war on the civil society. It seeks to strike at the primary pillars of democratic polities because democracy does not fit into its scheme. In fact, the terrorists take advantage of the liberal nature of a democracy to subvert and sabotage that very same system. More than any other political system, it is democracy which is best suited to address the grievances of diverse sections of society. A responsible Legislature, responsive Executive, independent Judiciary, free and fair media, vigilant civil rights groups, periodic elections to representative bodies, all facilitate redressal of genuine grievances. But when terrorists choose to strike at the very root of the freedoms as epitomized by a liberal democracy and its institutions, then it is indeed a serious threat to not merely the ideals we hold dear, but to civilization itself. In such a scenario, the ordinary law of the land is inadequate to deal with this menace and naturally tough measures are called for to deal with this problem.

Here, it is pertinent to note that when some nations are fighting a grim battle against terrorism with determination, a hue and cry is raised about human rights violations; they say that terrorists should also not be treated in an inhuman manner. What is worse, those countries which are seen as encouraging terrorism are not dealt with sternly, but continue to get arms, financial support and the like. Such soft response emboldens them in their game plan to cause havoc to democracies. There is a mistaken notion in some quarters that the strength and stability of a nation is measured by its ability to create conditions of chaos and instability for another nation. This is the genesis of cross-border terrorism. Such misconceptions must be set right to curb cross-border terrorism.

Today, there is hardly any part of the world which is untouched by terrorism. In many parts of the world, terrorism has emerged in different guises but the resultant violence is nothing short of a sort of war on civil society and democratic polity. And this war cannot be fought successfully unless there is a new thinking because it is a war waged not by disciplined armies but by gangs of cowards. It is significant to note that most terrorist attacks of recent times have had their origins in our neighbourhood. From there, the terrorist appears to move with a surprising ease across national frontiers. Thus, terrorism has become a cross-border phenomenon with State support. And the killing of the innocent people has become a part of the terrorist strategy as we

witness the orgy of terrorist violence so often. In our country, nearly 60,000 innocent civilian and security personnel have lost their lives over the past two decades in terrorist violence. This loss of life is more than what we have suffered in the wars we were made to fight against Pakistan since Independence. This amply shows how hard the scourge of terrorism strikes at popular democracies.

What is more deplorable is the fact that whenever India makes a peace initiative, whenever we try to go on the path of Mahatma Gandhi, it is sought to be scuttled by terrorist violence, aided and abetted by Pakistan. Similarly, whenever a world leader visits India, such visits are greeted by terrorist strikes on innocent people, including women and children. The Kaluchak attack killing at least 33 people, including women and children, is a point in this direction of death and destruction perpetrated by terrorist outfits. Thus, when the then US President, Bill Clinton visited India in March 2000, over 30 innocent Sikhs were massacred by terrorists in Chittisinghpora in Kashmir. As elections are going to be held to the Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir, we should be prepared to face terrorist violence as terrorists and their collaborators are determined to scuttle the electoral process which is an essential aspect of any popular democracy.

Therefore, our reaction to this problem must be adequately strong and sufficiently stern. It means the civil society must be involved in the fight against terrorism. It is not a law and order problem, but one fraught with socio-economic and political dimensions of a global nature. The people need to be educated and opinion has to be built up. In this process, the elected representatives and the mass media have to play a proactive role in opinion building and response generation. As I said, elected representatives in particular have a key role to play in this fight against terrorism. Our parliamentarians have been actively campaigning against the menace of terrorism at various fora. In fact, at the last Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Marrakech, India successfully campaigned for the adoption of a Resolution against terrorism. This is the first time we, the fraternity of Presiding Officers, are meeting after the attack on our Parliament House and the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislative Assembly. It is appropriate that we pass a unanimous Resolution, just the way the Lok Sabha passed on the attack on the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and also on 14 December 2001, condemning the terrorist attack on our Parliament which, more than anything else, is seen to be representing the hopes and aspirations of our people and the essence of Indian democracy.

Friends, I hope the deliberations in this Symposium would help us

gain new insights into the problem of terrorism and enable us to give a mature response to its diabolic machinations. But, the debate must not end here. I must say that Resolutions are not enough. The people of our country feel that it is absolutely necessary that we take stern action against the terrorists. This is the message that should go from all of us who love and cherish democracy. We must take it to the people to strengthen the nation's resolve to root out this scourge. That is how we redeem our responsibility as representatives of the people.

I thank the Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri S.M. Krishna for having consented to inaugurate the Symposium. I would also like to thank the Chief Minister and the Government of Karnataka, the Presiding Officers of the Karnataka Legislature and the officers and staff of the Karnataka Legislature Secretariat for their cooperation in successfully organising the Symposium.

Thank you.

3

THE TWELFTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Article 62(1) of the Constitution provides that election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

Article 54 of the Constitution provides that the President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union territory of Pondicherry. Nominated members of Parliament are not entitled to vote in the Presidential Election. Article 55 of the Constitution tends to ensure uniformity in the scale of representation of different States at the election. For securing such uniformity among the States *inter se* as well as parity between the States as a whole and the Union, the number of votes which each elected member of Parliament and the Legislative Assembly of each State is entitled to cast at such election is determined in the following manner: –

(a) Every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly.

(b) If, after taking the said multiples of one thousand, the remainder is not less than five hundred, then the vote of each member referred to in (a) above shall be further increased by one;

(c) Each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States under (a) and (b) above by the total number of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, fractions exceeding one-half being counted as one and other fractions being disregarded.

Article 55 also provides that election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote through secret ballot. As for population,

it provides that until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, population shall be construed as a reference to the 1971 census figure.

The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Rules framed thereunder regulate all matters relating to or connected with the election of the President or the Vice-President. The Act was amended in 1974 to make certain changes in the matters of election in the light of the experiences gained during the elections held previously. The changes made in the Act included enhancement of the deposit required to be made by a candidate at the time of filing his nomination paper from Rs. 2,500 to Rs.15,000. The minimum number of proposers and seconders required to subscribe a valid nomination paper was also increased. In the case of Presidential election, it has now been provided that there should be at least 50 electors each as proposers and seconders. The Act also provides that no elector shall subscribe whether as proposer or seconder more than one nomination paper at the same election, and if he/she does, his/her signatures shall be inoperative on any paper other than the one first delivered.

For each Presidential election, the Election Commission of India, in consultation with the Government of India, appoints a Returning Officer having office in New Delhi. By convention, the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha is appointed in rotation as Returning Officer to conduct such election. For the Presidential Election, 2002, it was the turn of the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha to conduct the election. The term of office of the incumbent President, Shri K.R. Narayanan was due to expire on 24 July 2002. Accordingly, on 7 June 2002, the Election Commission of India issued a notification appointing Shri R.C. Tripathi, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, as the Returning Officer, for the Presidential election. Shri Satish Kumar, Additional Secretary and Shri S. Vijay Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries/Special Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of States, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union territory of Pondicherry, were appointed Assistant Returning Officers for the election.

Subsequently, in accordance with Section 4 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, the Election Commission of India issued a Notification on 11 June 2002 fixing the various dates for various stages of the election: – The last date of receiving nominations was 25 June 2002; the last date for the scrutiny of nominations was 26 June 2002; the last date for the withdrawal of candidature was 28 June 2002; and the last date on which the poll, if necessary, was to be held was on 15 July 2002.

On issue of the notification by the Election Commission, fixing various dates in connection with the election, the Returning Officer issued a Public Notice on the same day, *i.e.* 11 June 2002 detailing the procedure and dates for filing nominations and the place where nomination papers could be delivered. The notification issued by the Election Commission and the Public Notice issued by the Returning Officer were also published in the Extraordinary issues of the Gazette of India and Gazette of all the States on that day itself.

In all, 54 nomination papers by 42 persons were filed by 3.00 p.m. of 25 June 2002, which was the last day for making nominations. Out of these, 23 nomination papers were rejected outright in terms of Section 5B(4) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 as they were not accompanied by a certified copy of the entry relating to the candidate in the electoral roll for the parliamentary constituency in which he/she was registered as an elector. The remaining 31 nomination papers were taken up for scrutiny on 26 June 2002. Out of these 31, only 4 nomination papers, two sets each of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and Smt. Lakshmi Sahagal were accepted by the Returning Officer.

Dr. Abdul Kalam was the candidate of the ruling NDA as well as of major Opposition parties like the Indian National Congress, Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal, etc. while Smt. Lakshmi Sahagal was the candidate of the Left Front.

By the last date for withdrawal of candidature, *i.e.* 28 June 2002, neither of the candidates withdrew his/her candidature. At the expiry of the time fixed for the withdrawal (*i.e.* 3.00 p.m. on 28 June 2002), the Returning Officer published the list of contesting candidates containing the names of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and Smt. Lakshmi Sahagal. Thus, the stage was set for a one-to-one contest.

The election was held on 15 July 2002 from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. The venue of polling was Room No. 63, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi and the premises of the Legislative Assembly Complex in individual States, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union territory of Pondicherry. The total number of electors for the election was 4896. Out of these, 4120 were members of State Legislative Assemblies and 776 were members of both Houses of Parliament (543 of Lok Sabha and 233 of Rajya Sabha). The value of each vote of members of Parliament was 708. The value of the vote of each member of the Legislative Assembly varied from State to State, depending upon the strength of the Assembly as also the population as per the 1971 Census. The

lowest value of the vote was 7 in respect of the State of Sikkim while it was maximum in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh which was 208. The total value of 4,896 votes was 10,98,882. The Election Commission permitted 28 members of Parliament to cast their vote in different State Capitals and 5 MLAs from different States were permitted to cast their vote in Parliament House. But, on the date of polling, two of the aforesaid members of Parliament cast their vote in Parliament House with the permission of the Election Commission. Out of the 4,896 electors, 4,785 electors cast their votes.

The counting of the votes was taken up at 11.00 a.m. in Room No. 63 on 18 July 2002. Just before the counting, the Press and the electronic media who were so permitted by the Election Commission of India were allowed to see the arrangements made for counting. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) officials manned two computers where State-wise results were keyed in and result sheet taken out from time to time after valuing the votes using the formula fed into the computer spreadsheets in advance. Out of the 4,896 votes with a value of 10,98,882, 174 votes valued at 45,569 were found invalid. Of the remaining 4,785 votes valued at 10,75,819.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam got 4,152 votes valued at 9,22,884 while Smt. Lakshmi Sahagal secured 459 votes valued at 1,07,366. Accordingly, on 18 July 2002 itself, around 2.00 p.m., the Returning Officer, Shri R.C. Tripathi declared Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam as duly elected to the Office of the President of India.

Dr. Abdul Kalam was sworn in as the President of India by the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice B.N. Kirpal at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 25 July 2002.

DR. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM: A PROFILE

Born on 15 October 1931 at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu, Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam specialized in Aero Engineering from the Madras Institute of Technology. He initially worked in the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) in 1958 and then joined the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in 1963. Dr. Kalam has made significant contributions to Indian satellite and launch vehicles of the ISRO and also in the missile programme of the DRDO. As Project Director, Satellite Launch Vehicle-III, he contributed to the design, development and management of India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle to inject the Rohini satellite in the near earth orbit. He was responsible for the evolution of the ISRO's launch

vehicles programme and configurations. He rejoined DRDO in 1982 and conceived the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) for indigenous missiles. He was Scientific Advisor to the Union Defence Minister and Secretary, Department of Defence Research and Development from July 1992 to December 1999.

As Chairman, Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Dr. Kalam generated the Technology Vision 2020 documents – a road map for transforming India from 'Developing India' to 'Developed India'. He provided overall guidance to a number of Homegrown Technology Projects and major technology missions such as Sugar, Advanced Composite and Fly Ash Utilization.

Dr. Kalam has served as the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India in the rank of Cabinet Minister from November 1999 to November 2001. He was primarily responsible for evolving policies, strategies and missions for generation of innovations and support systems for multiple applications and also for generation of science and technology tasks in strategic, economic and social sectors in partnership with Government Departments, institutions and industry. Dr. Kalam was also the Chairman, *ex-officio,* of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SAC-C).

Dr. Kalam took up academic pursuit as Professor, Technology and Societal Transformation at Anna University, Chennai and was involved in teaching and research tasks. Above all, he is on his mission to ignite young minds for national development by meeting high school students across the country.

Dr. Kalam has been conferred the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc. Honoris Causa) by 30 Universities/academic institutions. He is a recipient of several awards, including the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration in 1997.

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has been awarded the highest civilian awards, *Padma Bhushan* in 1981, *Padma Vibhushan* in 1990 and *Bharat Ratna* in 1997.

4

THE TWELFTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The Constitution of India envisages a pivotal position for the Office of the Vice-President in our parliamentary democratic polity. Under article 64 of the Constitution, the Vice-President shall also be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Article 65(1) states that in the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the Office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until a new President is elected. Under article 65(2), when the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties. Article 65(3) also states that the Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of the period while he is so acting as, or discharging the functions of the President, have all powers and immunities of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

Article 68(1) states that an election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of the Office of the Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term. Under article 68(2), an election to fill a vacancy in the Office of the Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy.

Article 66(1) provides that the Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for and conduct of all the elections to the Parliament and to the State Legislatures and also elections to the Office of the President and the Vice-President of India are vested with the Election Commission of India. The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the rules framed thereunder, *viz.* the Presidential and Vice-Presidential

Elections Rule, 1974, as amended from time to time, regulate all matters concerning the election to the Offices of the President and the Vice-President.

For each Vice-Presidential election, the Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of India, appoints a Returning Officer having office in New Delhi. By convention, the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha or the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, is appointed in rotation as the Returning Officer to conduct such election.

The Twelfth Vice-Presidential Election: The term of the incumbent Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant who was the eleventh Vice-President of India, was to end on 20 August 2002 and an election to fill the vacancy had to be completed before the expiry of his term. Accordingly, the Election Commission issued a notification for the election to the Office of the Vice-President of India on 10 July 2002. Before the start of the election process, the Election Commission of India (under Section 3 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and Rule 9(1) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974) in consultation with the Union Government and with the concurrence of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, appointed Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, as the Returning Officer (RO) and Presiding Officer for the Vice-Presidential Election. Shri P.D.T. Achary, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat and Shri S.C. Rastogi, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat were appointed as the Assistant Returning Officers (AROs). A Vice-Presidential Election Cell was set up to assist the RO/AROs to complete the election process.

Under the election schedule notified by the Election Commission on 10 July 2002, the last date fixed for filing of the nomination paper was 24 July 2002 upto 3.00 pm; scrutiny of nomination papers was to take place on 25 July 2002 at 11.00 am; the last date for withdrawal of candidature was 27 July 2002; and a poll, if necessary, was to be held on 12 August 2002.

On 10 July 2002, itself, the Returning Officer also issued a Public Notice (Form No.1, under Rule 3 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974) detailing the election schedule. The notification issued by the Election Commission and the Public Notice issued by the Returning Officer were also published in the Gazette of India and Gazettes of all the States and Union territories on the same day. Copies of the Public Notice were circulated to all the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha who are members of the electoral college for the election to the Office of the Vice-President.

With the issuance of the notification, the election procedure was set in motion. In all, 27 nomination papers were filed in respect of 20 candidates before the expiry of the last date for filing of nominations. Six nomination papers were rejected as the nomination papers were not accompanied by a certified copy of the electoral roll. One person withdrew his nomination paper before scrutiny of the nomination papers was taken up.

On 25 July 2002, at 11.00 am, the scrutiny of nomination papers was held in the Office of the Returning Officer and Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. The Returning Officer rejected the nomination papers of 14 persons as they did not fully comply with the requisite provisions of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 read with Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rule, 1974. The nomination papers filed by Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde fulfilled all the requirements and therefore their nominations were declared valid.

On 27 July 2002, at 3.00 pm, the withdrawal of candidatures was closed; neither of the candidates whose nomination was valid, withdrew his candidature. A list of contesting candidates (Form No. 5 under Rule 6 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974) was published in the Gazette of India on 27 July 2002. The list was also republished in the official Gazettes of all the States and Union territories. Copies of the list of contesting candidates were circulated among all the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

The Election Commission of India appointed Shrimati Komal Anand, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture, Government of India and Shri Suresh Chandra, Additional Secretary, Office of the Development Commissioner, Department of Small Scale Industries, Government of India as Observers for the election.

The polling was held on 12 August 2002 in Parliament House. Of the 788 electors (543 from Lok Sabha and 245 from Rajya Sabha), 766 electors exercised their franchise. Of the 766 votes cast, 759 were found valid and 7 were declared invalid. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat emerged victorious winning 454 votes with his lone rival, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde securing 305 votes. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat was then declared duly elected as the next Vice-President of India.

Shri Shekhawat was sworn in as the Vice-President of India by the President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam at a solemn function held in the Ashoka Hall of the Rashtrapati Bhavan on 19 August 2002.

BHAIRON SINGH SHEKHAWAT: A PROFILE

Born on 23 October 1923 in a humble farmer's family in Khachriawas in Sikar District of Rajasthan, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat has indeed come a long way in life as an eminent political leader and a senior statesman. Having lost his father at an early age, he battled all odds and shouldered the responsibilities of his family. The strained circumstances forced him to abandon his education after High School. He joined the Bharatiya Jan Sangh in 1952.

Shri Shekhawat's legislative career began in 1952 when he was elected to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. He remained a member of all the eleven Vidhan Sabhas except the 5th Vidhan Sabha during 1972-77. He became member of Rajya Sabha in 1974 and continued till 1977. He was imprisoned for 19 months during Emergency for upholding the cause of democratic values and constitutional proprieties. Shri Shekhawat was Chief Minister of Rajasthan for three terms, from 1977 to 1980, from 1990 to 1992 and from December 1993 to 1998. His first two tenures as Chief Minister were cut short due to the dissolution of the State Assembly. It was his personal stature, sagacity and unimpeachable integrity, coupled with consummate and fabled political skills, which enabled him to successfully steer the three coalition Governments headed by him. He assumed the Office of the Vice-President of India with effect from 19 August 2002.

Crusader for Farmers' Rights

Shri Shekhawat started his career at a very early age, leaving behind his dream of a college education, as a small farmer cultivating with his own hands the small land holding which his father Late Shri Devi Singh had bequeathed to his four sons. Shri Shekhawat, being the eldest one, toiled day and night on the field to support his family. As he had himself experienced the woes, trials and tribulations of a small farmer, it became a matter of conviction for him that land must belong to the tillers of the soil. Therefore, when the Jagirdari Abolition and Resumption Bill was introduced in the State Assembly in 1952, he wholeheartedly supported it and pressed for early and effective land reforms.

Champion of the Poor and the Downtrodden

When he became Chief Minister for the first time in 1977, Shri Shekhawat launched the landmark *Antyodaya* and Food for Work Programmes with clear focus on poverty alleviation. It was an inspired

innings during which the signal contribution of the Rajasthan Government in conceiving and successfully implementing poverty alleviation programmes was recognized in India and abroad.

When Mr. Robert McNamara, the then President of the World Bank, visited Dudu in Rajasthan in September 1979, he was so much impressed by the results achieved under the *Antyodaya* scheme that he remarked that "Rajasthan Chief Minister, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat will be remembered as the second Rockefeller". The commendable progress registered under the programme so much moved late *Lok Nayak* Jayaprakash Narayan that he wanted the *Antyodaya* to be included in the second phase of his movement for "Total Revolution". The *Antyodaya* approach was eventually accepted by the Government of India and redesigned as the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the entire country.

An Outstanding Administrator

An astute administrator, Shri Shekhawat has earned encomiums from far and wide for his administrative acumen. When he was Chief Minister, he started revenue campaigns to provide relief to the villagers whereby for the first time in the history of public administration in Rajasthan, all Government functionaries went to the doorsteps of the farmers and resolved their local issues on the spot. His campaigns have become a hallmark of the Rajasthan administration, irrespective of the change of Governments. He has always had a vision to develop Rajasthan as an economically prosperous, infrastructurally well developed, socially forward looking and literate State. He has also laid special emphasis on the education and bringing up of the girl child, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minorities, backward communities and physically challenged.

For accelerated growth of Rajasthan, the Plan investment was increased during the Eighth Five Year Plan by an unprecedented level of 283 per cent over the Seventh Plan from Rs. 3000 crore to Rs.11,500 crore. Actual expenditure was to the tune of Rs.13,631 crore. During the Eighth Plan, per capita investment in Rajasthan was 23 per cent higher than the average for other States. When he demitted office on 30 November 1998, he left behind the duly sanctioned Ninth Five Year Plan to the tune of Rs. 27,500 crore. New investment friendly policies were announced for accelerated development of industries, mines, roads and tourism. He conceptualized and executed the innovative idea of Heritage Hotels and Rural Tourism, which gave a remarkable boost to the tourist influx in to Rajasthan.

In order to avoid inconvenience to the people, the licensing system was simplified. Rajasthan became the first State in India to introduce lifetime license for traders and commission agents in agricultural produce markets. The conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes was greatly simplified to give fillip to construction activity. Likewise, discretionary powers of Inspectors were curbed under the new industrial policy. Tax slabs were reduced from 14 to 5 and tax rates were rationalized to ensure better tax compliance and to avoid harassment of clients. A green channel of compounded levy and self-assessment of tax was introduced. This led to buoyancy in resources and allowed the State to finance higher plan investments.

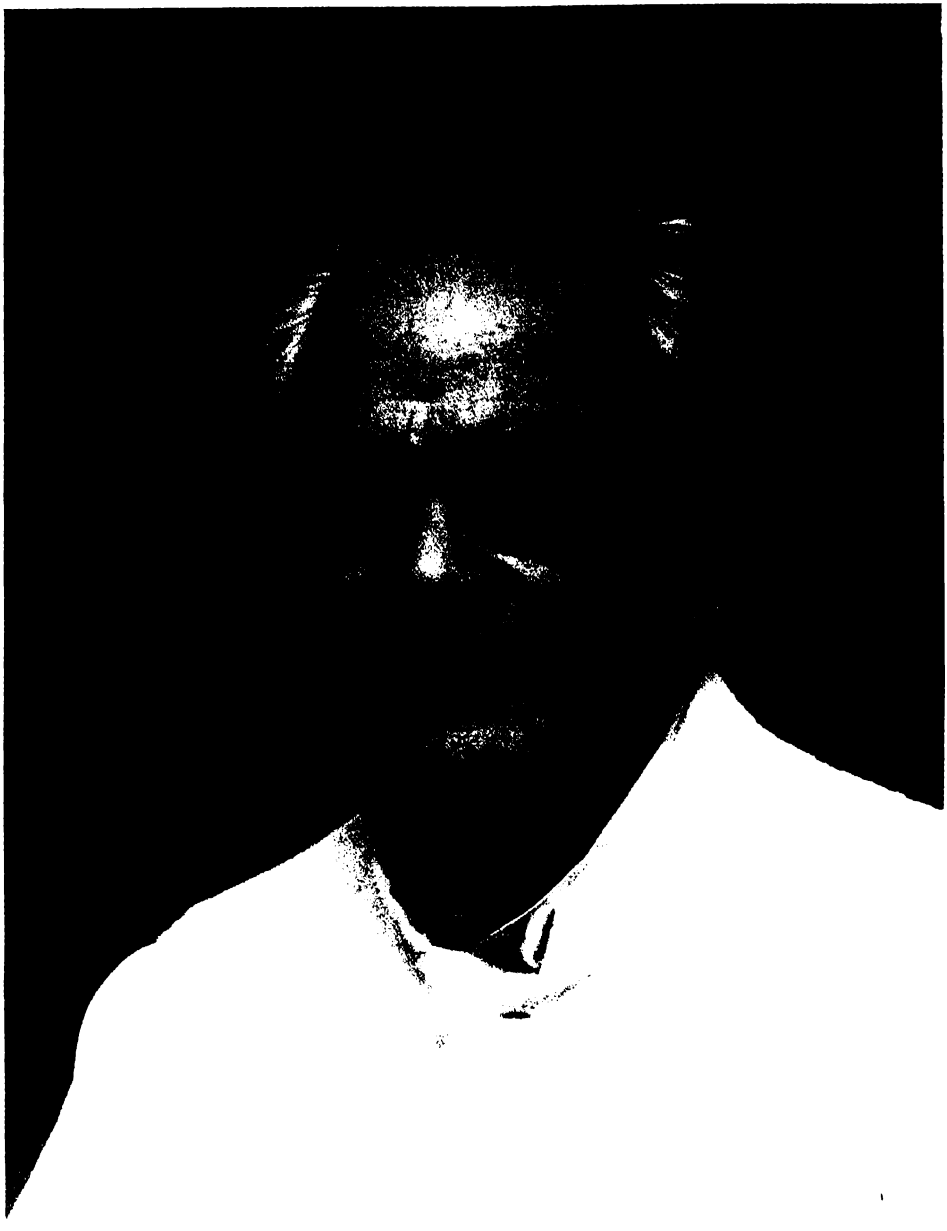
Shri Shekhawat encouraged public participation in all Government Programmes in order to make them more meaningful and relevant. He allowed social audit of the development projects and has remained a staunch votary of giving the people the Right of Information. He has been highly sensitive to the security issues, especially cross border infiltration, smuggling of weapons and narco-terrorism. In fact, he started highlighting the sensitivity of these issues much before these issues got focused in a formal way.

A Renowned Social Reformer

Shri Shekhawat virtually staked his entire political career by vehemently opposing the movement in support of *Sati* after the Deorala incident in 1987. At a time when emotions were surcharged and some people wanted to glorify *Sati,* it was his voice of sanity which defused the situation and made people see reason. In his public addresses at Deorala, Jaipur, Jodhpur and other places, he convinced the people by his powerful oratory that the Hindu religion did not sanctify the self-immolation or burning of a widow in the name of *Sati.*

Guardian of the Weaker Sections and Minorities

Shri Shekhawat earned the confidence and respect of the minorities by giving top-most priority to their welfare and uplift. When he became Chief Minister of Rajasthan for the second time in 1990, he found that the State Waqf Board was lying dormant. He immediately reconstituted it and increased its grant manifold. He was the first Chief Minister in the country to constitute a Waqf Authority under the Waqf Act of 1995. Under his benign stewardship, the State Government provided for scholarship, coaching, training and free textbooks to students belonging to the minority community. Interest free loans were given to educated



Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Honourable Vice-President
of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha

unemployed youth for self-employment. A massive programme for repair and beautification of Dargahs, mosques, etc. was undertaken. An amount of Rs. 20 crore was spent on the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib at Ajmer and Rs.1 crore on the Dargah at Nagaur.

Shri Shekhawat took the radical and innovative step to give reservation as "other backward classes" to thirty communities pursuing traditional professions irrespective of their religion. During his tenure, the candidates of the minority community were given priority in appointment in the posts of Police constables, Jail Wardens and Forest Guards.

Shri Shekhawat's concern for the sentiments of the minorities was very much evident when he ensured that action was taken to restore a mosque in Johri Bazar of Jaipur, which was closed down by the ex-ruler of the erstwhile State of Jaipur, to the Muslim Community for prayers, a move which won him plaudits from all. He established the Rajasthan State Urdu Academy for development of Urdu language and literature. He also took keen interest in establishing an Arabic and Persian Institute at Tonk. Besides, he gave generous grants for the modernization of *Madrasas.* Due to his efforts, the quota of Haj pilgrims was more than doubled. He would always send a Minister with the Haj pilgrims to oversee the arrangements for their safe pilgrimage.

Shri Shekhawat commands great love and respect among the minority community. He started the practice of giving a Roza Iftar Party at his official residence in 1978 in which a large number of Muslims from all parts of Rajasthan would enthusiastically participate. It used to be a sublime sight to see Muslims offering *namaz* at the Chief Minister's residence. Thus, it is no wonder that during Shri Shekhawat's tenure of about ten years as Chief Minister, there was no communal riot, in the State and complete communal harmony prevailed in Rajasthan.

A Progressive Leader

Shri Shekhawat was one of the very few Chief Ministers who never hesitated to publicly espouse the imperative of adopting family welfare schemes. In line with his modern outlook on this subject, Shri Shekhawat undertook some path-breaking measures for making family welfare programmes popular. This he did, unmindful of the political sensitivities involved. Laws were enacted prohibiting people having more than two children to contest elections for Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipalities and Cooperative Societies and for the first time a target free

approach was adopted in family welfare programmes. An innovative *Raj Laxmi* Scheme for creating an endowment for girls of parents undergoing sterilization after one or two children was conceptualized by Shri Shekhawat and implemented through the Unit Trust of India.

The spread of literacy in the country was and remains a dream for him. In a State like Rajasthan where literacy in general and especially literacy among women was abysmally low, the decade of the 90's under his stewardship saw the most spectacular rise in the literacy at all levels. The literacy rate increased from 38 to 60 per cent, registering the highest growth rate in the country. This was accomplished through participative schemes like *Lok Jumbish, Shiksha Karmi, Jan Mangal*, etc.

A Multi-faceted Personality

A brilliant orator, it was always a treat to watch Shri Shekhawat in the State Assembly. It is not said for nothing that he is a one-man army when it comes to raising issues in the Assembly either as the Leader of the Opposition or as the Leader of the House. Fluent in Hindi and English, he can literally enthrall and mesmerize his audience. He is equally at ease when interacting with farmers, in dialogue with high-level delegations or addressing national level conferences and seminars. He is an extremely affable and amiable person by temperament and has always been able to get the best out of his colleagues as well as the bureaucracy. But, beneath his affability and accessibility lies a hard-task master who has always led from up-front. His senior officers are always expected to be meticulously well prepared and he has firmly established a culture of meritocracy in bureaucratic placements. On another plane, he has always enjoyed a relationship of mutual trust and camaraderie with the Fourth Estate.

A widely traveled person, Shri Shekhawat has visited China, Egypt, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Israel, Thailand, U.A.E., U.K., and U.S.A., among others. During his study tours abroad, he has always endeavoured to comprehend the reasons behind the success stories of the countries he was visiting and tried to replicate and adapt the same to Rajasthan.

A Fine Human Being

Shri Shekhawat's personal relationships have always transcended party barriers. He has been a strong votary of broad political consensus

on the key socio-economic issues facing the nation. This has earned him the respect of his opponents and admiration of his followers. People in Rajasthan have always looked up to him as a father figure, irrespective of whether he was in power or not. As the second ranking dignitary in the country today, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat brings all these qualities to the high office that he holds.

5

UNVEILING OF STATUES IN PARLIAMENT COMPLEX

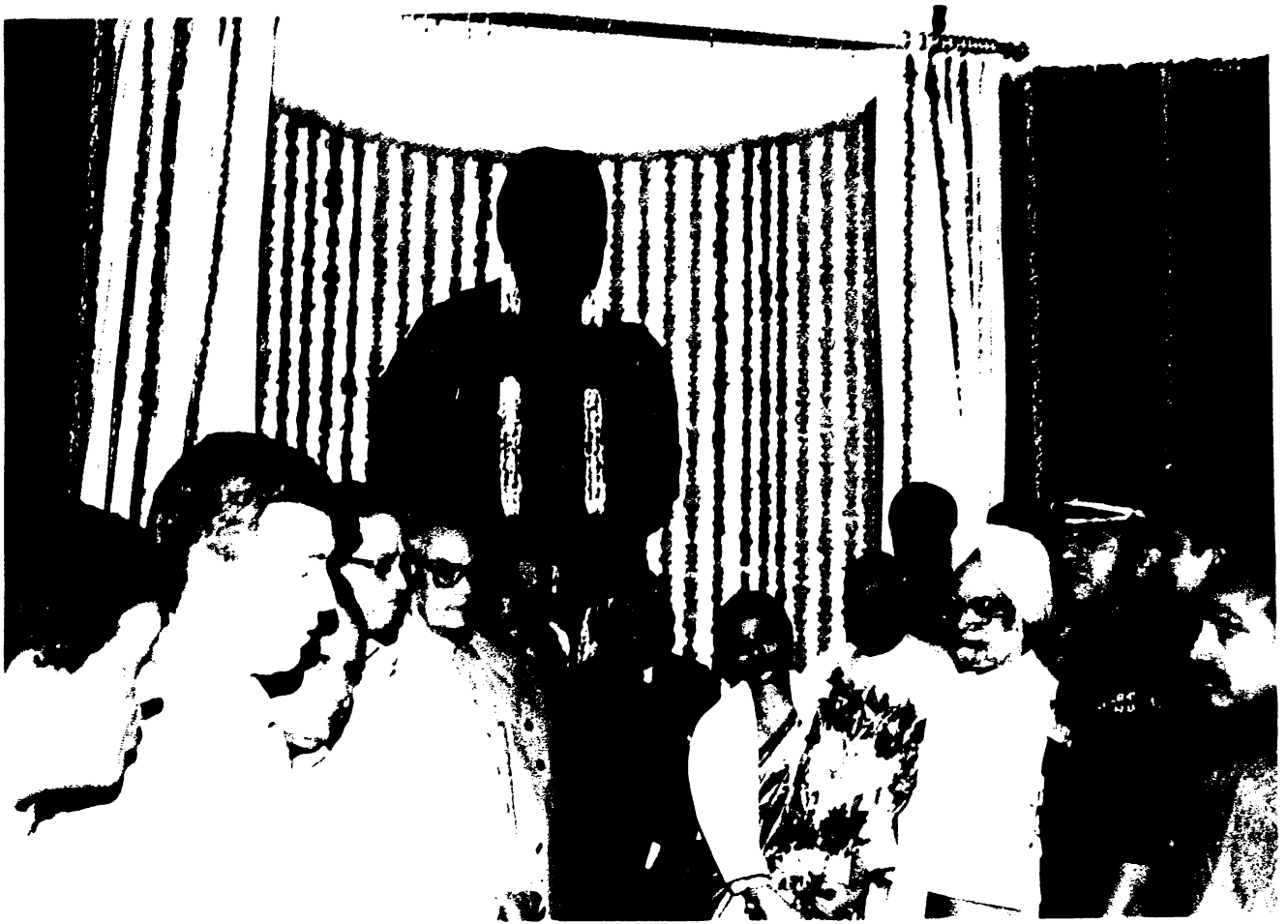
The Parliament House and its historic Central Hall have been witness to the evolution of our parliamentary democracy. The precincts of the Parliament House have statues and busts of stalwarts from our history, who have contributed immeasurably to the national cause.

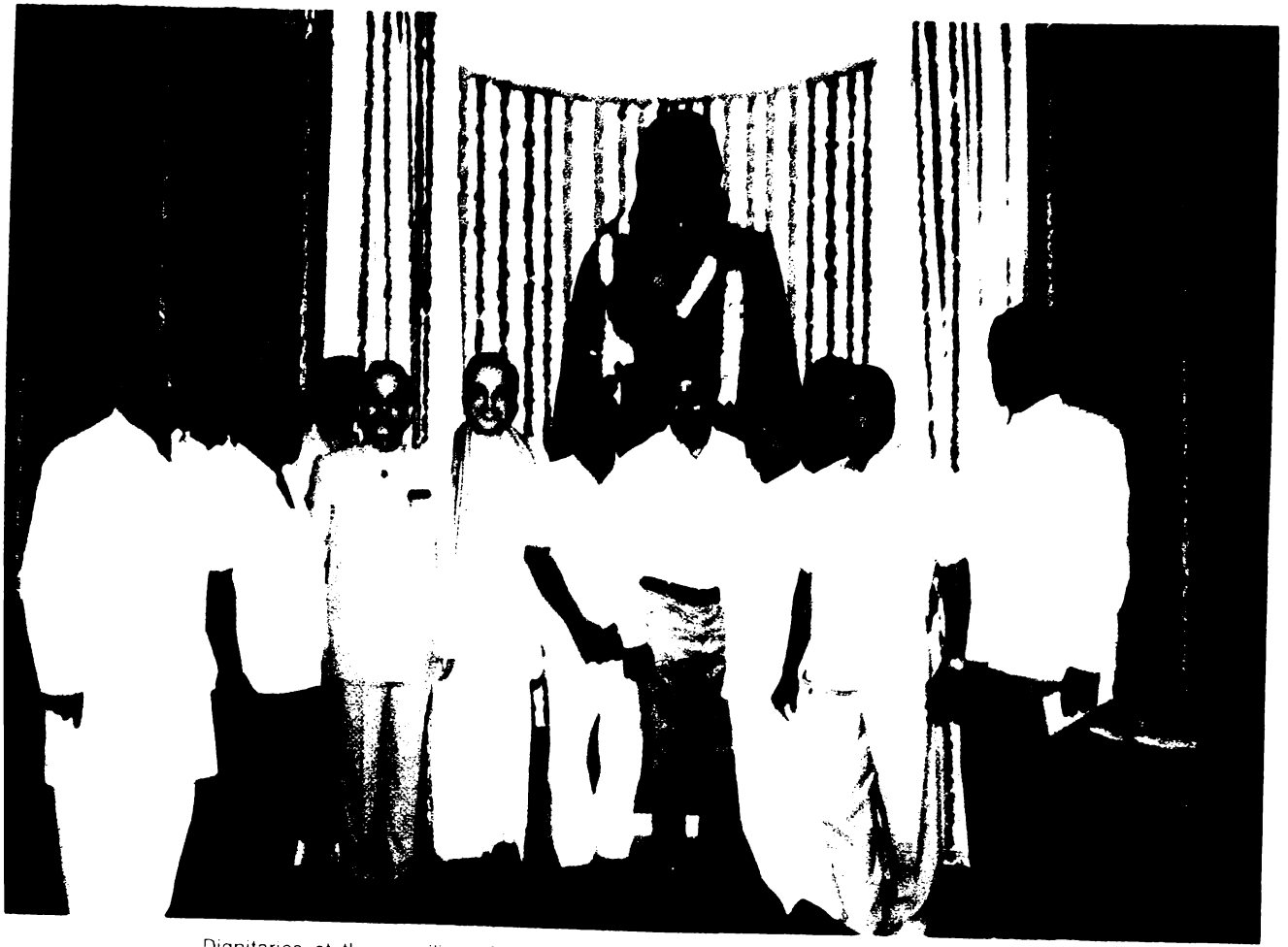
On 1 October 2002, the statues of Shri C.N. Annadurai, *Lokapriya* Gopinath Bordoloi, Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Shri S. Satyamurti were unveiled in the precincts of Parliament House by the President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai was an outstanding leader who played a crucial role in shaping the political movements, the political agenda, the party system and social reforms in Tamil Nadu in the last century. As Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Annadurai transformed the social and political life of the State. He was a symbol of the aspirations of the people of Tamil Nadu and effectively used a set of policies and programmes to awaken and empower the weaker sections of society. Annadurai's influence in the transformation of Tamil Nadu politics and society after Independence and defining its socio-political patterns and governmental policies have been remarkable. As a parliamentarian and member of the Rajya Sabha, he displayed his deep knowledge on various issues with his skillful presentation of issues dear to him. The legacy of Annadurai lives even today, particularly in Tamil Nadu politics as a great inspirational force. The statue of Shri Annadurai, sculpted by the eminent sculptor, Shri Mohandass and made of bronze, is 8'10" in height and is placed on a 9" platform. The statue was donated by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

An illustrious visionary, a firm believer in the principles of secularism, an eminent freedom fighter and a selfless and dedicated worker for the cause of Assamese culture and identity, Gopinath Bordoloi was a charismatic leader with sterling qualities of head and heart. Popularly known as *Lokapriya*, he nourished the dream of a progressive and modern Assam and ceaselessly endeavoured to fulfil it. During his tenure as the Prime Minister of Assam for fourteen months, he displayed unparalleled qualities of statesmanship and farsightedness and proved to be an able administrator and popular political leader. His

Dignitaries at the unveiling of the statue of Shri C.N. Annadurai





Dignitaries at the unveiling of the statue of Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar

Dignitaries at the unveiling of the statue of Shri S. Satyamurti

The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam inaugurating the Exhibition

The distinguished gathering at the Exhibition

Government had a deep-rooted commitment for the welfare of the people. Bordoloi was concerned with the question of preserving ways of life and culture and language of tribal people. He believed that the tribal people needed suitable provisions to save them from exploitation and to prevent encroachment of hilly areas by the people from the plains. To ensure this, he suggested the establishment of Autonomous District Councils for the tribal groups in the south bank of Brahmaputra. As a member of the Constituent Assembly, Bordoloi's immense sensitivity towards the welfare of the tribal people was greatly responsible for insertion of these arrangements in the Constitution. His contribution to the propagation and practice of Gandhian ideals was also noteworthy. His immense contribution to national unity and selfless service to the people were acknowledged by a grateful nation in 1999 when he was awarded Bharat Ratna posthumously. The statue of *Lokapriya* Gopinath Bordoloi, sculpted by the eminent sculptor, Shri Pranabendu B. Dhar and made of bronze, is 8'11" in height with a pedestal of 9". The statue was donated by the Government of Assam.

Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar was an outstanding son of Mother India. A versatile personality—renowned freedom fighter, political activist, parliamentarian, social and religious reformer, trade union leader and orator—Thevar was a legend in his own life time and continues to be so even after nearly four decades of his death. Thevar was an active political worker and a close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. During his legislative career, he was elected twice to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 and 1946. He was also elected thrice to the Lok Sabha in—1952, 1957 and 1962.

For Thevar, nationalism was an article of faith. He was of the firm opinion that Indian nationalism is inspired by the highest ideals of human race namely, *Satyam* (Truth), *Sivam* (God of Knowledge) and *Sundram* (Beauty of Cosmic order) and will never be a hindrance to internationalism. Thevar was also a reformer in every sense of the term. It was only due to the continuous and persistent efforts of Thevar that the infamous Criminal Tribes Act was scrapped in Tamil Nadu. He also worked hard to remove the sufferings of the poor agriculturists and labourers. Thevar symbolized the best of Indian spiritual and cultural traditions. To inculcate a sense of discipline, he advocated an education based on Indian culture and civilization coupled with modern science. The statue of Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, sculpted by the eminent sculptor Kishore J. Nagappa, is 8'8" height and is placed on a 9" platform. The statue was donated by the former Union Minister, Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

A visionary, a true democrat, a great parliamentarian and a selfless and dedicated social worker, Shri S. Satyamurti fought throughout his life for the cause of a free and independent India. He was also an eminent lawyer, progressive educationist, brilliant orator, a great connoisseur of art and culture and a universal humanist. In the field of education, his contribution was as singular as in Legislature. The Annamalai University owes its existence to him. Having a deep regard for the multiethnic and multicultural fabric of the Indian nation, he endeared himself to all sections of society and left in their hearts an indelible impression of his personality and achievements. He nourished a dream of a progressive and modern India and ceaselessly endeavoured to fulfil it. As a member of the Madras Legislative Council and as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1939, Satyamurti displayed sterling qualities of an eminent statesman and an outstanding parliamentarian. Satyamurti's successes in the Central Legislative Assembly led Gandhiji to remark that if there had been ten Satyamurtis in our Legislatures, the British would have quit long ago. The statue of Shri Satyamurti, sculpted by the eminent sculptor, Shri Kishore J. Nagappa, is 8'10" in height and is placed on a 9" platform. The statue was donated by the former Union Minister, Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

The function unveiling the statues of these national leaders was attended, among others, by the Vice-President of India, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, Union Ministers, Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Governor of Assam, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) S.K. Sinha, the Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Tarun Gogoi, the Minister for Public Works and Prohibition and Excise, Government of Tamil Nadu, Shri O. Panneerselvam, members of Parliament, Dr. Subramanian Swamy and other dignitaries.

Earlier, an Exhibition "Glimpses of the Life and Times" of these leaders was inaugurated by the President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in Parliament House. The Exhibition traced the illustrious career of these eminent leaders with the help of photographs, write-ups, letters and personal belongings. The Exhibition laid special emphasis on the diverse roles played by them and their vision for the socio-economic uplift of the Indian people.

The Exhibition was set up by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) in collaboration with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP).

At the function, four publications titled "Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai"; "*Lokapriya* Gopinath Bordoloi"; "Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar"; and "S. Satyamurti", carrying the profiles of these leaders, their views on various aspects of our national life and some select photographs were brought out by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

6

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

171st Session and a Special Session of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union: The 171st Session and a Special Session of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union took place in Geneva (Switzerland) from 25 to 27 September 2002.

The Indian Delegation to the Session was led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi. The other members of the delegation were: Sarvashri Shyama Charan Shukla, Prithviraj Chavan, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Smt. Bhavna Devraj Chikhalia and Smt. Nivedita Mane, all members of Parliament. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra and the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Yogendra Narain attended the Session as members of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments (ASGP). Shri P.K. Bhandari, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

The main theme of the Special Session was 'Financing for Development', which was attended by 406 parliamentarians from 122 member countries on which participants adopted a resolution by consensus. A Resolution adopted by consensus urged the member Parliaments to follow-up the Financing for Development process. This could be done by way of strengthening the role of Parliaments in ensuring the follow-up to the Monterrey Consensus by monitoring the implementation of Government commitments in the area of development financing, scrutinizing their outcome and more specifically, by the allocation of greater resources from national budgets to poverty eradication programmes and broad social policy.

Executive Committee Meeting of the Asia Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: The Executive Committee Meeting of the Asia Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held on 19 July 2002 in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi. The meeting was also attended by Mr. Akhtar Hamid Siddiqui, Speaker-in-charge, Bangladesh Parliament; Mr. Abdulla Hameed, Speaker, People's Majlis of the Republic of Maldives; Mr. M. Joseph Michael Perera, Speaker, Parlia-

ment of Sri Lanka; Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly; and Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General of Lok Sabha and Regional Secretary, Asia Region of the CPA.

The Committee discussed about the constitution of a Review Committee to review the Asia Region Constitution, amendment of articles, appointment of Auditor, the venue for the Asia Region Conference 2003 and 2004, etc.

48th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 48th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Windhoek (Namibia) from 6 to 14 September 2002. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, MP (Rajya Sabha). The Delegation consisted of Sarvashri Prakash Y. Ambedkar, M.A. Kharabela Swain, Kolur Basavanagoud and Smt. Sarla Maheshwari, all members of Parliament. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra was the Secretary to the Delegation. Sarvashri Sukdeo Paswan, Ajay Chakraborty, Munavvar Hasan and Shivaji Mane, all members of Parliament, also attended the Conference as Observers.

The Delegation also included the following delegates from the State CPA Branches in India: Smt. K. Prathibha Bharathi, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Tamiyo Taga, Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Prithibi Majhi, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly; Shri Sadanand Singh, Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly; Shri Vishwas R. Satarkar, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly; Shri Dhirubhai S. Shah, Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly (Regional Representative of Asia Region to the CPA Executive Committee); Smt. Anandiben Patel, Minister of Education, Welfare of Women and Children, Gujarat; Shri Satbir Singh Kadian, Speaker, Haryana Legislative Assembly; Shri Gulab Singh Thakur, Speaker, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Abdul Rashid Dar, Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council (Regional Representative of Asia Region to the CPA Executive Committee); Shri Indar Singh Namdhari, Speaker, Jharkhand Legislative Assembly; Shri M.V. Venkatappa, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly; Shri Vakkom Purushothaman, Speaker, Kerala Legislative Assembly; Shri Shrawan Kumar Patel, MLA, Minister of Public Works Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh; Shri Arunbhai Govardhandas Gujarathi, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; Shri T.N. Haokip, Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly; Shri Elstone D. Marak, Speaker, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly; Shri R. Lalawia, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; Shri Neiba Ndang, Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland; Shri Sarat Kumar Kar, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; Dr. Kewal

Krishan, Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Shri Devendra Singh, Deputy Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly; Shri Palden Lachungpa, Deputy Speaker, Sikkim Legislative Assembly; Thiru A. Arunachalam, Deputy Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly; Shri Jitendra Sarkar, Speaker, Tripura Legislative Assembly; Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri Yashpal Arya, Speaker, Uttaranchal Legislative Assembly; Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly (Regional Representative of Asia Region to the CPA Executive Committee); Shri Kripa Sindhu Saha, Deputy Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly; and Chaudhury Prem Singh, Speaker, Delhi Legislative Assembly.

Shri M. Iqbal Ganai, Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly; Dr. A.K. Payasi, Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri T. Saikunga, Secretary, Mizoram Legislative Assembly; and Thiru C.S. Janakiraman, Principal Secretary, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were the four Secretaries from the State Branches who attended the Conference.

The theme of the Conference was "The Parliamentary Dimension of Human Security". At the Opening Plenary six lead speakers gave presentation on the following subjects:-

A. Parliaments and Policies to Reduce Poverty and Enhance Human Security

B. Combating Terrorism: The Role of Parliaments

C. Policies to Prevent the Spread of HIV/AIDS: Successes and Failures

D. Defending Democratic Principles to Preserve Social Stability

E. The Role of Women Parliamentarians in Conflict Resolution

F. The Digital Divide and the Threat of Cyber-Terrorism: Challenges and Solutions

Discussion then took place in six Workshops on the above six subjects. Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly and Regional Representative was the lead speaker on the topic "Combating Terrorism: The Role of Parliaments". The Final Plenary discussed "The Role of Democracy in Promoting Regional and Global Security". Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, Leader of the Indian Delegation, gave the Opening Statement on this topic.

Earlier, a meeting of the CPA Executive Committee was held in Swakopmund (Namibia) from 4 to 6 September 2002. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain, MP, attended the meeting as alternate member in place of the

Speaker, Lok Sabha who is a member of the Executive Committee.

Dr.(Km.) Girija Vyas, MP attended the Steering Committee Meeting of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians in Swapkomund on 6 September 2002 as a Senior Member of the Steering Committee.

Shri Abdul Rashid Dar, Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council was elected as the Regional Representative from Asia Region to the CPA Executive Committee for a period of three years at the CPA General Assembly meeting held on 12 September 2002.

Meetings of Society of Clerks-at-the-Table: The meetings of the Society of Clerks-at-the-Table of the Commonwealth Parliaments were held in Windhoek (Namibia) on 10 and 11 September 2002, during the 48th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra and the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Yogendra Narain attended the meetings of the Society. Shri G.C. Malhotra presented a paper on "The Organization and Time-Tabling of Parliamentary Business in the Lok Sabha" at the meeting.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of those national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are also brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 July to 30 September 2002.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2002. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satya Narayan Jatiya; the Minister of State (Independent-Charge) in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Raman; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Shri Vinod Khanna; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2002. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi; the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2002. The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2002. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

Mexico: A 9-member Parliamentary Delegation from Mexico led by the President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Mexican Parliament, Ms. Beatriz Paredes, visited India from 27 July to 3 August 2002. The Delegation called on the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Yashwant Sinha and the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 29 July 2002. The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and President of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla on 30 July 2002. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi hosted a dinner in honour of the Delegation the same day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Mumbai.

Suriname: A 5-member Parliamentary Delegation from Suriname led by the Speaker of the National Assembly of Suriname, Mr. Ramdien Sardjoe visited India from 7 to 13 August 2002. The Delegation called on the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha and President of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla on 8 August 2002; they also had a meeting with the members of the Standing

Committee on External Affairs the same day. The Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi and the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Yashwant Sinha on 9 August 2002. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi hosted a lunch in honour of the Delegation the same day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Bangalore and Mumbai.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION GOING ABROAD

Croatia: A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi visited Croatia from 8 to 11 July 2002. The other members of the Delegation were: Sarvashri Bherulal Meena, Subodh Mohite, Dr. Ram Lakhan Singh, Dr. C. Krishnan, all members of Parliament and Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri V.K. Sharma, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2002, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organised the following Courses/Programmes:

Eighteenth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials: The Eighteenth Parliamentary Internship Programme for foreign parliamentary officials was organised from 19 September to 8 November 2002. The Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Digvijay Singh inaugurated the Programme on 23 September 2002. Twenty four participants from thirteen countries, *viz.* one each from Armenia, Fiji, Guyana, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland and Russia; two each from Indonesia, Maldives and Uzbekistan; four from Ghana; and six from Sri Lanka attended the Programme.

The Programme sought to provide foreign parliamentary officials an opportunity to exchange experiences in their Legislatures and to acquaint them with the environment, culture, traditions and working of parliamentary institutions in India.

Appreciation Courses: Three Appreciation Courses in parliamentary processes and procedures were organised covering Probationers of three All India and Central Services and Senior Audit/Accounts Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:

(i) (a) Indian Railway Personnel Service and (b) Indian Postal Service (8 to 12 July 2002)

(ii) Senior Audit/Accounts Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (15 to 19 July 2002)

(iii) Indian Forest Service (29 July to 2 August 2002)

Attachment Programme: An Attachment Programme was organised for officers/officials of the Chhattisgarh and Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariats from 19 to 23 August 2002, to acquaint them with the working of Parliament Library.

Study Visits: Four Study Visits were organised for participants from various training and educational institutions.

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PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Instance when reference was made in the House on the demise of Ex-Secretary-General of Lok Sabha: On 15 July 2002, a reference was made in the House by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, on the demise of the former Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri S.L. Shakdher. Thereafter, a condolence letter was sent to the next of kin of the deceased.

Instance when a member who secured first position in the ballot requested to permit another member to seek leave of the House to move adjournment motion in his place and was permitted to do so: On 16 July 2002, the Speaker informed the House that he had given his consent to moving of an adjournment motion regarding the massacre in Kasimpura, Jammu on 13 July 2002 and the failure of the Union Government to combat cross-border terrorism, given notices of by Shri V.M. Sudheeran and 64 other members. Shri V.M. Sudheeran, who had secured first position in the ballot, had meanwhile, requested that Shri Shivraj V. Patil who had also given notice of the adjournment motion on the same subject might be permitted to seek leave of the House to move the adjournment motion in his place. The Speaker acceded to his request. Accordingly, Shri Shivraj V. Patil sought leave of the House to move the motion. As no objection was taken, the Speaker informed that leave was granted and directed that the discussion be taken up immediately.

Instance when Calling Attention was converted into discussion under Rule 193: A Calling Attention regarding situation arising out of the decision of the Government to allow foreign direct investment in Print Media in India was listed for 17 July 2002. On the request of some members, the Calling Attention was converted into a discussion under Rule 193 and was taken up on the same day.

Instances when members whose names were not included in the List of Business were permitted to ask clarificatory question on a Calling Attention: On 17 July 2002, the Chairperson (Smt. Margaret Alva) allowed two members, Sarvashri K.H. Muniyappa and R.L. Jalappa, whose names were not in the List of Business, to ask clarificatory questions on Calling Attention regarding problems being faced by producers of raw silk.

On 2 August 2002, the Chairman (Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh) allowed two members, Sarvashri C.N. Singh and Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, whose names were not in the List of Business, to ask clarificatory questions on Calling Attention regarding problems being faced by the jute growers in the country.

Instances when members were permitted to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 25 July 2002, during the discussion under Rule 193 regarding flood and drought in various parts of the country, on a suggestion made by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, the Chairman (Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey) allowed members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House due to the long list of participants and paucity of time. Accordingly, four members laid their speeches on the Table of the House and three members laid their partially read speeches.

On 26 July 2002, when a part-discussed item, *i.e.* discussion under Rule 193 regarding flood and drought in various parts of the country was resumed, the Speaker announced the name of Shri Ramdas Athawale as the last speaker on the discussion. At this juncture, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, member, requested the Chair to allow him to lay his written speech on the Table of the House as was done on 25 July 2002. The Speaker acceded to the request and allowed the member and some other members to lay their written speeches on the Table. Accordingly, six members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House on 26 July 2002.

Observation from the Chair regarding further clarification sought by members from the Home Minister, on the Gujarat issue after the reply given on the discussion under Rule 193 on 23 July 2002: On 26 July 2002, during 'Zero Hour', Sarvashri Ramji Lal Suman, P.R. Dasmunsi, Somnath Chatterjee and Basudeb Acharia, all members, expressed their dissatisfaction on the reply of the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani on the discussion under Rule 193 held on 23 July 2002 regarding relief and rehabilitation of the riot victims of Gujarat. They were of the view that the Minister must respond to the points raised by the members during the discussion. Thereupon, the Speaker observed as follows:

> "The Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister replied to the discussion on the Gujarat issue. Whenever a Minister gives reply, he has to reply to all the queries raised by members. But, sometimes, Ministers are not in a position to reply to all the queries. Whenever questions are left out, honourable members are entitled to raise those questions through various devices in

the House. The procedure has been that as soon as the debate is over, questions can be put to the Minister and the Minister normally replies. Wherever he requires some information, he requests that this information can be supplied later on.

On 23 July 2002, after the discussion was over, the House was adjourned and the honourable members could not put their questions. There is absolutely no provision in the rules and also no instance when a Minister was called again to reply to some left out queries. I am bound by the rules while conducting the business in the House. The controversy arisen after the reply of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister, if the Business Advisory Committee advises, we can go for a discussion.

I do not think that beyond this anything can be done. These are my observations. This is not my ruling".

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2002)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and as such the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Sessions of Parliament: The Tenth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha and the one Hundred and Ninety-sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 15 July 2002. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 12 August 2002 and were prorogued by the President on 16 August 2002.

New President:* Following the elections held on 15 July 2002, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was declared elected the new President of India on 18 July 2002. Dr. Abdul Kalam was sworn in as the President by the Chief Justice of India, Justice B.N. Kirpal on 25 July 2002.

*New Vice-President**:* Following the elections held on 12 August 2002, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat was declared elected the new Vice-President of India. Shri Shekhawat was sworn in as the Vice-President by the President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on 19 August 2002.

Expansion of Union Cabinet: On 1 July 2002, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee expanded the Union Council of Ministers by inducting three Cabinet Ministers, one Minister of State with Independent Charge and seven Ministers of State. One Minister of State, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil was elevated to the Cabinet rank. The portfolios of some Ministers were also reallocated. The new Ministers and their portfolios are:

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* For details, *see* Short Note "The Twelfth Presidential Elections", pp. 432-36

** For details, *see* Short Note "The Twelfth Vice-Presidential Elections", pp. 437-45

Cabinet Ministers: Shri K. Jana Krishnamurthi: *Law and Justice;* Shri Sahib Singh Verma: *Labour;* Shri Shatrughan Sinha: *Health and Family Welfare;* and Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil: *Heavy Industries.*

Minister of State (Independent Charge): Shri N.T. Shanmugam: *Food Processing Industries.*

Ministers of State: Shri Nikhil K. Chaudhary: *Agro and Rural Development;* Shri Sanjay Paswan: *Communications and Information Technology;* Shri A.K. Moorthy: *Railways;* Shri Su Thirunavukkarasar: *Shipping;* Shri Shripad Y. Naik: *Civil Aviation;* Shri Basangouda Patil: *Textiles;* and Shri Vinod Khanna: *Tourism and Culture.*

The Ministers whose portfolios were reallocated are (with new portfolios): Shri Yashwant Sinha: *External Affairs;* Shri Jaswant Singh: *Finance and Company Affairs;* Shri Shanta Kumar: *Rural Development;* Shri Sharad Yadav: *Consumer Affairs;* Shri Anant Geete: *Minister of State for Finance;* and Shri Digvijay Singh: *Minister of State for External Affairs.*

Reallocation of Portfolios: On 28 August 2002, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani relinquished the charge of the Office of Minister of Power and Minister of Coal and Mines, respectively. Shri Anant Gangaram Geete relinquished the charge of the Office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs and assumed the charge of the Office of Minister of Power. Sushree Uma Bharati relinquished the charge of the Office of Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports and assumed the charge of the Office of Minister of Coal and Mines. Shri Vikram Verma and Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul assumed the charge of the Office of Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports and Office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs, respectively.

Death of Lok Sabha member: Shri Atmaram Bhai Patel, a sitting Indian National Congress (INC) member of the Lok Sabha, representing the Mehsana parliamentary constituency of Gujarat, passed away on 23 July 2002.

Death of Vice-President: The Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant, passed away on 27 July 2002*.

Election to the Rajya Sabha: Dr. P.C. Alexander (Independent) was

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* For details, *see,* "Obituary: Shri Krishan Kant" *Journal of Parliamentary Information,* Vol. XLVIII, No. 3, September 2002, pp. 305-09

declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from Maharashtra in the elections held on 29 July 2002.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Expansion of Cabinet: On 11 September 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu inducted Sarvashri P. Babu Mohan, N. Anjaneyalu and C. Muttyam Reddy into the Council of Ministers. The Minister of State, Shri Damodar Reddy was elevated to the Cabinet rank.

ASSAM

Governor re-appointed: On 1 September 2002, Lt.Gen.(Retd.) S.K. Sinha was sworn in as the Governor of Assam.

GUJARAT

Political developments: On 19 July 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi resigned from Office. The Governor, Shri S.S. Bhandari dissolved the State Assembly following a recommendation from the Cabinet earlier the same day. Shri Narendra Modi was asked to continue till alternative arrangements were made. Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were to be held on 12 December 2002.

Resignation of Minister: On 6 August 2002, the Minister of State for Revenue, Shri Haren Pandya resigned from the Council of Ministers.

JHARKHAND

New Governor: On 15 July 2002, Shri Manadagadde Rama Jois was sworn in as the new Governor of Jharkhand.

New Deputy Speaker: On 24 August 2002, Shri Bagun Sumbrui was elected as the new Deputy Speaker of the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly.

KARNATAKA

New Governor: On 21 August 2002, Shri T.N. Chaturvedi was sworn in as the new Governor of Karnataka.

MADHYA PRADESH

Expansion of Cabinet: On 12 August 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri Digvijay Singh inducted five Cabinet Ministers and nine Ministers of State. The new Ministers are:

Cabinet Ministers: Sarvashri Rajmani Patel, Bisahulal Singh, Prem Narayan Thakur, Ganpat Singh Ulke and Rakesh Singh Chaudhary.

Ministers of State: Sarvashri Babulal Malaviya, Surendra Chaudhary, Saeed Ahmed, Davendra Tekam, Tamanlal Sahare, Aidal Singh Kansana, Raghuvir Singh, Sushree Sulochana Raut and Sushree Kaushalya Goutra.

Six Ministers of State were also elevated to the Cabinet rank on the same day. They were: Sarvashri Ghanshyam Patidar, Raja Pateria, Satyendra Pathak, Veer Singh Raghuvanshi, Bala Bachan and Dr. Govind Singh.

MAHARASHTRA

Resignation of Governor: On 13 July 2002, the Governor of Maharashtra, Shri P.C. Alexander resigned from Office. The President appointed Justice Chunilal Karsandas Thakkar, Chief Justice of the Mumbai High Court, to discharge the functions of the Governor.

ORISSA

Ministers dropped: On 5 August 2002, the Chief Minister, Shri Navin Patnaik dropped four Ministers from the Council of Ministers. They were Sarvashri A.P. Singh, Amar Prasad Satpathy, Duryodhan Majhi and Debi Prasad Mishra.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 6 August 2002, the Chief Minister expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting the following:

Cabinet Ministers: Sarvashri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei; Damodar Rout, Suryanarayan Patra and Sushree Kalindi Behera.

Ministers of State (Independent Charge): Sarvashri Panchanan Kanungo and Himanshu Meher.

Minister of State: Shri Balabhadra Majhi and Sushree Bishnupriya Behera.

Resignation of Minister: On 7 August 2002, Shri Ramakrishna Patnaik resigned from the State Council of Ministers.

PONDICHERRY

New Lt. Governor: On 31 July 2002, Shri K.R. Malkani was sworn in as the new Lt. Governor of Pondicherry.

TAMIL NADU

Split in TMC: On 9 August 2002, the TMC split with five of its MLAs declaring that they would retain their identity in the State Assembly as MLAs of the TMC, when the party took the decision to merge with the Congress.

MLA expelled from Party: On 11 August 2002, the TMC expelled Shri D. Kumaradoss from the party for indulging in anti-party activities.

Merger of parties: On 14 August 2002, the Tamil Maanila Congress (TMC) and Puduchery Makkal Congress (PMC) formally merged with the Congress.

UTTAR PRADESH

Death of MLA: Rashtriya Lok Dal MLC, Mohammad Masood Khan was killed in a road accident on 4 July 2002.

MLA expelled from party: On 4 September 2002, the Congress (I) expelled Shri Akhilesh Singh, MLA, from the party for his alleged involvement in a murder case.

UTTARANCHAL

By-election result: The Chief Minister and Congress nominee, Shri N.D. Tiwari was elected to the State Assembly from the Ramnagar constituency in the by-election held on 8 August 2002.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

BANGLADESH

New President: On 6 September 2002, Prof. Dr. Iajuddin Ahmed was sworn in as the country's new President. He replaced Mr. A.Q.M. Badruddoza Chowdhury who had resigned in June 2002.

BHUTAN

New Chairman of Council of Ministers: On 14 August 2002, Mr. Lyonpo Kinzang Dorji, the Minister for Agriculture, was appointed as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. He replaced Mr. Lyonpo Khandu Wangchuk.

BOLIVIA

New President: On 4 August 2002, Mr. Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada

was elected as the President of Bolivia for a second time. He had previously served as the President from 1993 to 1997.

CAMEROON

Election results: The Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (RDPC) won the parliamentary elections held on 30 June 2002 for the 180-seat National Assembly by securing 133 seats. The position in respect of the other seats is as under: Social Democratic Front (SDF):21; Cameroon Democratic Union (UDC):5; Union of the Peoples of Cameroon (UPC):3; and National Union for Democracy and Progress (UNDP):1. (Elections were cancelled for 17 seats by a Supreme Court order).

GERMANY

Election results: On 22 September 2002, elections were held for the 603 seats of the Bundestag. The results were as follows: Social Democratic Party (SPD):251; Christian Democratic Union (CDU):190; Christian Social Union (CSU):58; Greens:55; Free Democratic Party (FDP):47; and Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS):2.

MACEDONIA

Election results: On 15 September 2002, elections were held for the 120 seats of the *Sobranje*. The election results were as follows: Together for Macedonia:60; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO-DPMNE)/Liberal Party of Macedonia (LPM):33; Democratic Union for Integration (BDI):16; Democratic Party for Albanians (DPA):7; Democratic Prosperity Party (PDP):2; National Democratic Party:1; and Socialist Party of Macedonia:1.

MALI

Election of Speaker: In mid-September 2002, Mr. Ibrahim Boubakar Keita was elected as the Speaker of the National Assembly of Mali.

MOROCCO

Election results: On 27 September 2002, elections were held for the 325 seats of the House of Representatives. The election results were as follows: Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP):50; Istiq Lal: 48; Justice and Development Party (PJD):42; National Rally of Independents (RNI):41; Popular Movement (MP):27; National Popular Movement

(MNP):18; Constitutional Union (UC):16; National Democratic Party (PND):12; Front of Democratic Forces (FFD):12; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS):11; Democratic Union (UD):10; Socialist Democratic Movement (MDS):7; Socialist Democratic Party (PSD):6; Al Ahd Party :5; Alliance of Liberties (ADL):4; Party of Reform and Development (PRD):3; Party of the Unified Socialist Left (GSU):3; Moroccan Liberal Party (PML):3; Citizens' Forces (FC):2; Party of Environment and Development (PED):2; Party of Shura and Independence:2; and National Ittihadi Congress:1.

NEW ZEALAND

Election results: In the elections held on 27 July 2002 for the 120-seat House of Representatives, the Prime Minister, Ms. Helen Clark's Labour Party won the elections.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Election results: On 15 June 2002, elections were held for the 109-seat National Parliament. The results were as follows: National Alliance Party (NAP):19; People's Democratic Movement (PDM):12; People's Progress Party (PPP):8; Papua and Niugini Union Party (Pangu-Pati-PP):6; People's Action Party (PAP):5; People's Labour Party (PLP):4; Christian Democratic Party (CDP):3; Melanesian Alliance (MA):3; PNG National Party (PNGNP):3; United Party (UP):3; National Transformation Party (NPT):2; Pan-Melanesian Congress Party (PMCP):2; People's National Congress Party (PNCP):2; People's Solidarity Party (PSP):2; Pipol First Party (PFP):2; Rural Pipol's Pati (RPP):2; Advance PNG Party:1; National Vision for Humanity Party (NVH):1; One People Party (OPP):1; PNG Country Party:1; PNG First Party:1; PNG Labour Party:1; PNG Revival Party:1; United Resources Party (URP):1; Independents:17; and Vacant:6.

New Prime Minister: On 5 August 2002, Sir Michael Somare was elected as the new Prime Minister.

SOUTH KOREA

New Prime Minister: On 11 July 2002, the President, Mr. Kim Dae Jung appointed Mr. sChang Sang as the new Prime Minister, replacing Mr. Lee Hang-dong.

TUVALU

New Prime Minister: On 2 August 2002, the Parliament elected

Mr. Saufatu Soponga as the new Prime Minister replacing Mr. Koloa Talake.

VIETNAM

President re-elected: On 24 July 2002, the President, Mr. Tran Duc Luong was re-elected as the President of Vietnam.

Prime Minister re-elected: On 25 July 2002, the National Assembly of Vietnam re-elected Mr. Phan Van Kai as the Prime Minister.

Mr. Truong My Hoa was elected as the Vice-President on the same day.

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SESSIONAL REVIEW

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

TENTH SESSION

The Tenth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 15 July 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 12 August 2002. The House was later prorogued on 16 August 2002. In all, there were 21 sittings. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 15 July to 12 August 2002 is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Observation by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi: The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi made the following observation on 16 July 2002, before the commencement of formal business for the day:

> "...As you are aware, we are presently celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Parliament. It is only appropriate that we re-dedicate ourselves to strengthen our parliamentary edifice. An important component of our endeavours in this direction should be to collectively ensure that the proceedings of the House are held in a smooth and orderly manner as per the rules and procedures we ourselves have framed for this purpose.
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> During this year's Budget Session, out of 287 hours and 54 minutes of sitting time, 66 hours and 35 minutes of precious time was lost due to disturbances leading to adjournment of the House. This comes to losing out an alarming 23.12 per cent of the total time of the House.
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> As you would agree, frequent and forced adjournments, besides leading to wastage of the precious time of the House, tend to lower the dignity of Parliament in the eyes of the public.
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> All of us have been concerned about the gravity of the situation. We have discussed these issues during the Special Session of Lok Sabha convened to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Independence in August-September 1997 and in the All India Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of

Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union territories", held in New Delhi on 25 November 2001.

In December 2001, a new Rule 374A was added to the Rule Book providing for automatic suspension of a member who comes into the well of the House and creates disturbance there.

In spite of these laudable initiatives things did not improve much, as is evident from the loss of sitting time due to disorderly scenes and forced adjournments.

I am of the considered view that while rules are there to enforce discipline and decorum, members should themselves voluntarily exercise self-restraint and ensure smooth and orderly conduct of the business of the House. Equally important, of course, is the need to strictly observe and adhere to the rules which we ourselves have framed... It would also be my earnest endeavour to see that sufficient opportunities are made available to members for raising important issues in the House. I would also appeal to the Government to address sincerely and urgently the genuine grievances of the members. These endeavours, to my mind, would be the best tribute which we could pay to the memory of our late Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi who ceaselessly worked throughout his tenure to facilitate orderly conduct of the business of the House.

The *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* lay down certain norms of etiquette and behaviour to be observed by members whilst the House is sitting. To cite a few, the Rules prohibit members from reading any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House; passing between the Chair and any member who is speaking; leaving the House when the Speaker is addressing the House; sitting or standing with their back towards the Chair; approaching the Chair personally in the House; and leaving the House immediately after delivering speech. The Rules also require members to bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House and also when taking or leaving seat, to always address the Chair and avoid talking or laughing in the lobby loud enough to be heard in the House. These are small and simple but meaningful gestures of courtesy which the members must observe with regard to one another and the Chair who has the duty to enforce them.

As I had observed in my valedictory remarks on the last day of the previous Session, there has been a declining trend in the number of Starred Questions which are orally answered on the

floor of the House. The average of the nine Sessions of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha has just been 2.52 Starred Questions per day, even though as many as 20 Starred Questions are listed for each sitting. There is an imperative need to gradually raise this average. My earnest effort would be, of course with your cooperation, to raise this average to 5 Starred Questions being answered each day, starting this Session.

I am also keen to facilitate a more purposeful 'Zero Hour' everyday. With this in view, I propose that only matters of emergent national and international importance be raised during the 'Zero Hour'. Matters relating to individual constituencies, however important those may be, could be raised by members under Rule 377 by way of submissions. This, I strongly feel, could go a long way in a more positive and meaningful utilisation of the 'Zero Hour'.

As the First Servant of this House – an honour which you have unanimously bestowed on me – it is my duty to ensure that the business of the House is transacted in accordance with the rules. I solicit the cooperation of all sections of the House to maintain the dignity, decorum and prestige of this supreme institution. Needless to say, Leaders, Chief Whips and Whips of Parties have a special role to play in this onerous task. Ultimately, it is left to each one of us, as servants of this great institution, to live up to the expectations of the people who have elected us to represent them. That would be the most befitting tribute to the millions who make up this nation in this Golden Jubilee Year of our Parliament".

Discussion on Adjournment Motion regarding massacre in Kasimpura, Jammu on 13 July 2002 and the failure of the Union Government to combat cross-border terrorism: Moving the Adjournment Motion in the House on 16 July 2002, Shri Shivraj V. Patil of the Indian National Congress said that terrorists had struck again at Kasimpura in Jammu in which 28 persons were killed. It was high time that the Government took stock of what had been happening in the country and found a solution to the problem of terrorism. Stressing the need to help members of the bereaved families and those living in the border areas, he wanted to know as to what was done for them till now and what was the plan of the Government in this regard. He requested the Government to shed some light on its policies with respect to the terrorist activities and the solutions to control and contain them. Stating that the Government lacked policy, vision and determination to implement a plan, he suggested that the police force should be strengthened.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Somnath Chatterjee of the CPI-M condemned the Kasimpura incident and offered condolences to the members of the bereaved families. He pointed out that an incident of this dimension had occurred once again in spite of the assurance from the Home Minister in the previous Parliament Session that appropriate action would be taken and implemented. He held the Government responsible for recurring incidents of terrorism and demanded that the Government must explain its failure.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) said that assurances had been given time and again in the House that the Government would take all steps to fight terrorism and root it out but the situation remained unchanged. If the Government could take the people of Kashmir into confidence, terrorism would die a natural death, he added.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Defence, Shri George Fernandes said that incidents of terrorism, including those in Kaluchak, Doda and in several parts of Jammu and Kashmir during the last few months, were manifestations of terrorism in its bizarre form where innocent and unarmed people were being killed. The Minister stated that India's fight against terrorism needed to be stepped up further. Terrorism in Kashmir was a kind of war and he stressed the need for the Ministries of the Government to work in a coordinated way to combat this menace. The war against terrorism could not end in a month or two or in a year, but would continue unless a drastic change takes place in the mindset of Pakistan. He urged the members to always remember the contribution of the Armed Forces in controlling terrorism so that they did not feel that their efforts had gone futile.

Shri Rashid Alvi (Bahujan Samaj Party) said that the only solution to terrorism in Kashimr was to win over the hearts of Kashmiris and to involve them in the fight against terrorism. He added that the whole country was prepared to eliminate terrorism and India should not hesitate to wage a war against Pakistan if the situation so warranted.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (Telugu Desam Party) said it was the duty of the Government of India to protect the innocent citizens, particularly those in Jammu and Kashmir. He suggested that efforts should be made to

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prakash Mani Tripathi, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav (Patil), Purno A. Sangma, Devendra Prasad Yadav, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Bhan Singh Bhaura, E. Ahamed, Nagmani Ramdas Athawale, Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Prof. (Smt.) Krishna Bose and Smt. Margaret Alva

improve the economic status and living standards of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) felt that it was high time for India to give Pakistan a fitting military reply. He urged the Government to maintain surveillance over the terrorists operating in Jammu and Kashmir so as to avoid recurrence of terrorist incidents.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) pointed out that terrorism had not stopped even after the enactment of POTO. He alleged that the Government had lacked the will power and had thus failed to crush terrorism. Incidents of terrorism were taking place due to the weakness and apathy of the Government, he added.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Omar Abdullah cautioned the members from falling into Pakistan's hands by allowing the issue to become communal. The Minister stated that Pakistan, contrary to its claim, had not stopped cross-border infiltration and there were already more than three to four thousand terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir. There were training camps which enjoyed continued financial, political and moral support. While a free and fair election was wanted in Jammu and Kashmir, he warned of the terrorists looking for soft targets. He informed the members that the Central and the State Governments together were sitting down to work out and identify vulnerable areas.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta stated that the problem of terrorism should be seen in its totality so that some permanent solution could be arrived at in the near future. He suggested that the local people should be prepared to fight against thousands of militants who had already entered Jammu and Kashmir. In this connection, he wanted that the Village Defence Committees should be strengthened.

Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal (Revolutionary Socialist Party) strongly condemned the killing of 28 innocent people and urged the Government to inform the House as to what measures it was taking to wipe out terrorism.

Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann (Shiromani Akali Dal-S.S. Mann) felt that peace should be given a chance and an alternative method to deal with the Kashmir issue should be tried. In this context, he suggested giving Kashmir a status it enjoyed prior to 1953.

Shri Chandrakant Khaire (Shiv Sena) pointed out that thousands of people had been killed in Jammu and Kashmir during the last 10 to 12 years and said we should give a befitting reply to Pakistan.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan (All India Forward Bloc) demanded a clarification from the Government regarding its stand on the division of Jammu and Kashmir into three—Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. He urged the Government to inform the House whether free and fair elections could be held in Jammu and Kashmir or not.

Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale (JD-Secular) expressed his concern over the deteriorating situation in Jammu and Kashmir. He assured the Government of all support from the Opposition in confronting this threat.

Intervening in the discussion, the Deputy Prime Minister, in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that cross-border terrorism was going on for the last 20 years. He stated that after 1971, Pakistan had ceased to indulge in direct warfare with India. Instead, a new *modus operandi* was adopted in which the ISI was directed to establish its centres and modules all over India and initiate the process of separatism through these centres, whenever possible. He stated that the new strategy of Pakistan was to bring in people from the neighbouring country, provide them training in terrorist camps, get them infiltrated once again along with weapons and money and provide money to their kith and kin in case they were killed.

The Deputy Prime Minister reiterated that if terrorism in India was to be curbed, it would have to be done by India without the help of anybody else. He informed the members that in the last four years all the ISI centres, dotted all over India, were found out and destroyed. For modernizing and equipping the police, the Deputy Prime Minister stated that, in contrast to Rs.15 crore given to Jammu and Kashmir in 20 years from 1980 to 2000, the Government had extended Rs.60 crore in 2001 and 2002.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Shivraj V. Patil urged the Government to spell out its policy to curb terrorism and come out with facts as to how it was going to mobilize public and international opinion. He pointed out that the amount allocated for modernization of the Police in the State was not sufficient to curb terrorism. He also criticized the Government for not formulating any policy and for not implementing whatever plan it had chalked out.

The Motion was negatived.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding decision of the Government to allow Foreign Direct Investment in print media in India: Initiating the discussion on 17 July 2002, Begum Noor Bano of the Indian National Congress said that her party was opposed to the Government's decision to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the print media. She stated

that the print media had played an important role in the freedom movement of the country. She said that foreign institutions wanted to have indirect control on the thought process of the society which was not in the national interest. She expressed the hope that the Minister would look into the matter.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) said that newspaper was not an industry but a trust of the people. Opposing the decision of the Government to allow 26 per cent foreign direct investment in this sector, he cautioned that such a step would pave the way for the people to adopt foreign civilization and culture.

Shri Sharad Pawar (NCP) mentioned that the First and Second Press Commissions were against the entry of foreign investment in this field. He pointed out that almost all the developed countries did not allow any foreign investment in their print media. He said that a very cautious approach was required here.

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) said that freedom of speech and expression under article 19(1) of the Constitution was an inviolable right which could not be alienated. In spite of this, the Government had allowed the foreign print media to acquire 26 per cent ownership. He said that the step was a dangerous signal to democracy, one which would threaten the security of the country.

Shri Rashid Alvi (Bahujan Samaj Party) said that the Government had taken this decision when 70 per cent of the media people in the country were against the move. Pointing out that 34 of the 50 major newspapers in the country and almost all the allies of the NDA Government were opposed to the move, he requested the Government to have a fresh look on the whole issue.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) stated that the Parliamentary Standing Committee had not recommended the entry of FDI in print media and that the Department of Home Affairs had also expressed its apprehension that there could be danger to internal security. In view of this, he requested the Government to take back the Bill.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Sushma Swaraj stated that the Cabinet had taken three decisions: firstly, 26 per cent FDI would be allowed in the Indian

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kirit Somaiya, Rupchand Pal, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Kharabela Swain, Srinivasulu Kalava, Vijayendra Pal Singh Badnore, Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, J.S. Brar, Prabodh Panda, Ramdas Athawale, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and Col.(Retd.) Sona Ram Choudhary

institutions which published magazines about news or current affairs. Secondly, 74 per cent FDI would be allowed in those Indian institutions which published medical science, technical, specific magazines. Thirdly, scientific, technical, specific magazines published abroad could also get their Indian edition published in India. At the time of allowing 26 per cent FDI, care would be taken to ensure that the credential of the foreign investor would be got verified by the Home Ministry and other relevant agencies, keeping in view the security of the nation. FDI would be allowed only after obtaining security clearance. To ensure that the management control did not go into the hands of foreigners, there would be at least three-fourth Indians on the board of directors. Lastly, for keeping control on editorials, high-level posts in the editorial board would be given to resident Indians.

The Minister stated that whatever decision was taken by the Government was never under compulsion. The Cabinet, after taking into account all the factors, took a decision in the national interest and it was a logical stand. She said that the decision was taken after addressing each and every concern of the Standing Committee.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding relief and rehabilitation of the riot victims in Gujarat: Initiating the discussion on 23 July 2002. Shri Basudeb Acharia of the CPI-M said that what had happened in Gujarat was not a communal riot but pre-planned and well organised ethnic cleansing to eliminate one community. He mentioned that his party had been demanding the removal of Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi, without which a free and fair election would not be possible. He stated that there were still fifteen relief camps with more than 25,000 people staying in those camps. The riot victims had not yet gone back to their houses. They were staying in the houses of their relatives and most of them had migrated to other States. He was of the view that if thousands of people were not in the State and if they could not exercise their voting right, there was no way to have a free and fair election. He stated that Shri Narendra Modi wanted to organise a *Gaurav Yatra* which, if organized, would worsen the situation. He once again demanded the removal of Shri Narendra Modi and the imposition of President's Rule in the State under article 356.

Participating in the discussion* Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said that

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kirit Somaiya, Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Ramji Lal Suman, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, Kamal Nath, Prabhunath Singh, Joachim Baxla, Devendra Prasad Yadav, Prabodh Panda, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Ramdas Athawale, Madhusudan Devram Mistry, Prof. (Smt.) Krishna Bose, Smt. Bhavna Devraj Chikhalia, Smt. Jayaben B. Thakkar and Smt. Margaret Alva

relief and rehabilitation was the foremost concern at the moment and the Government of India and the State Government should take necessary steps towards that.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) said that the condition of the people in the relief camps was still miserable. Hundreds of people, including women and children, were living under scorching sun without protection, drinking water supply and arrangements for toilets. With the deletion of names from the voters' list, with no identity and ration cards and voters' slips, people could not be expected to take part in the election freely and fairly, he added.

Shri P.H. Pandian (AIADMK) wanted that relief and rehabilitation of the riot victims should be completed before the elections. He reiterated that this should be given top priority because people's rights and liberty were involved, and right to life was guaranteed under the Constitution.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) alleged that the Government had not given appropriate compensation to the riot victims. He demanded that the Governor of Gujarat be called back, Shri Narendra Modi be removed and free and fair election be conducted after imposing President's Rule in the State.

Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann (Shiromani Akali Dal-SS Man) criticized the Government for denying visa to the recognised members of the Amnesty International to visit Gujarat, which was in negation of the humanitarian laws passed by the United Nations. He said that his party was against imposing President's Rule in Gujarat or Jammu and Kashmir and also against conducting an early election in Gujarat.

Shri G.M. Banatwala (Muslim League Kerala State Committee) said that relief and rehabilitation works in Gujarat were not carried out properly and whatever was done was too meager and insufficient.

Replying to the discussion, the Deputy Prime Minister, in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani stated that allegations such as, that there was a deliberate conspiracy on the part of the Government and that the Government facilitated the Godhra incident, etc. were damaging the prospects of communal concord in the country. The Minister asserted that there had not been a single case of communal riot in which the Government had dealt more stringently with the situation than in Godhra. The Commission of Inquiry, constituted for the purpose, would definitely look into the whole situation and anybody found guilty would be given appropriate punishment, no matter if the guilty belonged to the rank and file of the ruling party.

As regards elections in Gujarat, the Deputy Prime Minister stated that the Government desired to have the elections in April 2002 but postponed it so that peace and normalcy could fully be restored in the State before holding elections. He informed that except for some stray incidents, peace and tranquility had been restored in the State. The Election Commission would look into the matter and take a decision as per the rules. The Government of India would ensure that every person registered in the voters' list is able to exercise his franchise. So far as imposition of President's Rule in Gujarat was concerned, Shri Advani stated that the Constitution did not permit it under the given circumstances.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding flood and drought in various parts of the country: A discussion in this regard took place on 25 and 26 July 2002. Initiating the discussion on 25 July 2002, Shri Ajay Singh Chautala of the Indian National Lok Dal said that people were dying due to floods in Bihar, Assam, Gujarat, West Bengal, etc., even as Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan were facing severe drought. He stated that the water resources were not properly managed as a result of which the country had to face these problems. He pointed out that the World Bank Report of May 2000 had indicated lack of appropriate water management in India. Shri Chautala said that schemes which were evolved for the purpose were not properly implemented and 46 projects since the First Five Year Plan were still lying incomplete; also, funds allocated were siphoned off elsewhere. He stated that the country could get rid of its problems if these funds were properly utilized.

Participating in the discussion* Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) said that the country was in the grip of a severe drought. Water

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Shivraj Singh Chouhan, H.D. Deve Gowda, Subodh Roy, Subodh Mohite, Ram Sajeevan, Chintaman Navsha Wanaga, Raghunath Jha, Prasanna Acharya, Lakshman Singh, Chhatrapal Singh, A.K.S. Vijayan, Bikram Keshari Deo, Y.S. Vivekananda Reddy, Devendra Prasad Yadav, Joachim Baxla, Puttaswamy Gowda, Sheesh Ram Singh Ravi, Bhan Singh Bhaura, P.R. Khute, Bijoy Krishna Handique, Ramanand Singh, Ram Singh Kaswan, Shriprakash Jaiswal, Sukdeo Paswan, Sunder Lal Tiwari, Haribhai Chaudhary, Ram Prasad Singh, Maheshwar Singh, Tilakdhari Prasad Singh, A.P. Jithender Reddy, K.H. Muniyappa, P.S. Gadhavi, Punnulal Mohale, Sriram Chauhan, Ramji Lal Suman, S. Saiduzzaman, Ramdas Athawale, Shankar Prasad Jaiswal, Chandra Vijay Singh, C.N. Singh, Chowdhary Talib Hussain, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram Choudhary, Dr. K. Malaisamy, Dr. Jaswant Singh Yadav, Dr. C. Krishnan, Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar, Prof. Ummareddy Venkateshwarlu, Prof. Imam Sanadi, Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel, Dr.(Smt.) Sudha Yadav, Dr. (Kum.) Girija Vyas, Prof.(Smt.) Kailasho Devi, Smt. Prenaet Kaur, Smt. Minati Sen, Smt. Ranee Narah and Smt. Kanti Singh

was not available even for drinking, bathing and washing of clothes, not to talk of irrigation. He stated that people in Rajasthan had deserted their cattle because of the shortage of fodder. In Aurangabad and Marathwada, people were fighting over water. Almost 35 districts were affected by drought and 22 districts by flood due to rivers overflowing from Nepal. In Uttar Pradesh, 90 per cent of crops had been destroyed by drought and flood. He suggested that loans of farmers as well as school fees of their children should be waived as immediate measures.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) accused the Government of discriminating against Bihar and stated that all the States except Bihar had got funds from the National Calamity Contingency Fund. Since the economy of the country was dependent on agriculture, the Government should come to the rescue of farmers in the event of flood, drought and water logging.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan (All India Forward Bloc) stressed the need for an Indo-Bhutan Commission for controlling floods in North Bengal and an Indo-Nepal River Commission for controlling floods in North Bihar.

Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann (Shiromani Akali Dal–S.S. Mann) said that the river waters of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej which form a part of India's Punjab were flowing into Pakistan and wanted Central assistance to build dams and reservoirs on these rivers so as to store the flood waters.

Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale (JD-Secular) suggested that arrangement must be made to check the loss of river waters into the sea and to supply this water for drinking and irrigation.

Intervening in the discussion on 26 July 2002, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri I.D. Swami announced the formation of a high powered committee to look into the problems of drought, floods and hailstorms. On floods in Bihar, the Minister stated that three helicopters had been sent to help in providing relief materials to various areas and to rescue people to safe places. As regards the funds provided to States under the National Calamity Relief Fund, the Minister advised the members to ask the State Governments to send their certificates immediately so that the next instalment of money could be released.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Water Resources, Shri Arjun Charan Sethi stated that the Governments of Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal were being affected by floods every year, by different rivers originating from Nepal and Bhutan. The Minister informed that

India was having interactions with Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh in this regard. India had signed the Mahakali Treaty for the Pancheshwar Dam Project with Nepal, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China in respect of rivers originating from China so that India could have advance warning about floods.

The Minister admitted that the main problem with flood and drought in the country was that of transferring water from the surplus region to the deficit region. He stated that India had a National Perspective Plan under which the National Water Development Agency had been studying every river link. Unless States were agreeable to the transfer of surplus water from rivers such as Brahmaputra, Ganga or Mahanadi to deficit regions, it was very difficult for the Central Government to direct anything. He added that the flood and drought problem in the country would not be solved unless this was done. The Minister also expressed concern over the depletion of ground water and felt that unless some legislation was brought forward to control the extraction of ground water, it would be very difficult, not only for today but also for years to come.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Ajit Singh said that the country had not seen such a drought till date. Western U.P. and Bundelkhand were the most affected areas followed by Haryana and Delhi. Cereals and oil seeds were the most affected crops. The Minister stated that where crops had been affected, money could be given to States under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). If that was not sufficient the Government was ready to offer help from the National Calamity Contingency Fund. He informed the members that the Government was advising the States to stop the recovery of loans taken by the farmers. It was taking stock of the situation and considering if the interest on loan taken by the farmers could be waived off. The Minister stated that there was a public opinion in the country that construction of dams affected the environment. He added that the Government had chalked out many schemes for water conservation but community involvement in this process was needed.

Statement by Minister regarding situation prevailing in the State of Jharkhand: Making a Statement in the House on 31 July 2002, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri I.D. Swami said that there had been disturbances in different parts of Jharkhand since 18 July 2002 over the 'Domicile Policy' of the Government. While opponents of the policy like the Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Samiti, Jharkhand Upekshit Yuva Manch, Jharkhand Youth Association, etc. organized *bandhs* on 18 and 26 July 2002, supporters of the policy, including the Jharkhand Dishom Party, Adiwasi Chhatra Sangh, Adiwasi

Janadhikar Manch and Sadaan Chhatra Sangh organised *bandhs* on 20 and 24 July 2002, leading to clashes between the pro and anti-policy agitationists. This resulted in damages to Government properties, including those of the Government of India Undertakings like MECON, SAIL and Office of the Principal Accountant General. The Minister stated that five persons had been killed in the disturbances. Curfew was imposed in three police stations of Ranchi city on 25 July 2002 and was extended to five police stations the next day. A number of persons allegedly involved in the incidents had been arrested.

The Minister stated that the Government of Jharkhand had informed that no new 'Domicile Policy' had been framed but was only adopting the policy followed by the Government of Bihar since 1982. The Government of Bihar had defined "local persons" by an order of the Labour and Employment Department dated 3 March 1982, according to which, those persons whose names or whose ancestors' names were recorded in the last survey of record of rights with a district as unit were to be considered as 'locals' and were to be given preference in matters of employment in certain categories of jobs. The Chief Minister of Jharkhand had clarified that this policy so adopted was followed in the ongoing process of recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' categories of posts in public employment, including of Police Constables. The Chief Minister had also clarified that the provision was only to give 'preference' to the locals since applications were being accepted from all candidates and there was no restriction on anybody's participation in the selection process.

The Minister stated that the Union Government had expressed its concern over the prevailing situation and had directed the State Government to maintain law and order at all costs. The State Government had made elaborate arrangements to maintain law and order. A large number of civil and armed police as well as Central para-military forces had been deployed in sensitive areas. Curfew was being relaxed gradually as the situation was returning to normal. The Chief Minister had called a meeting of leaders of all political parties on 1 August 2002 to sort out the issue, Shri Swami added.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2001**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 18 July 2002,

* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31 August 2001

the Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal and Mines and Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad said that India had been gifted with a very long coastline of 8041 kilometres and richly endowed in mineral sands in its eastern and western coasts. Mineral sands containing mostly ilmenite with some rutile, leucoxena (a decomposition product of ilmenite), garnet, zircon, monazite and aluminium silicates like silimanite and kyanite occurred in isolated to extensive spreads all along the seacoast. In order to develop the offshore areas scientifically and systematically, the need was felt to have a proper legal framework for regulation and development of minerals occuring in the offshore areas—that is, territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones of India. A working group was constituted to suggest a suitable legislation and rules for regulating, prospecting and mining in the offshore areas. The Government had carefully considered the recommendations of the working group and had come out with the Bill which, when enacted, would help in streamlining mineral exploration and development in offshore areas for attracting private investment in the mineral sector.

The Minister gave some of the highlights of the Bill. Among others, there would be three types of operating rights, namely reconnaissance permit (non-exclusive), exploration licence and production lease; the offshore areas would be released periodically for grant of operating rights only after inter-Departmental consultation with the Ministries/ Departments which have parallel interest in the offshore areas; exploration licence or production lease would be granted to any person over an area only upon submission of a work programme for the exploration operation or development of the mineral deposits in that area; reconnaisance permit would be granted for maximum period of two years with the provision for renewal for another maximum period of two years; provision for repayment of royalty and provision for payment of fixed rent in order to discourage speculative acquisition of large areas; in order to safeguard defence and security of the country the provisions of the proposed legislation would be in addition to and not in derogation to any other law for the time being in force in the offshore areas, etc.

Participating in the discussion*, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) wanted to know why licotin and kyanite had been left out for the purpose of royalty. The Government should ensure that exploitation of

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Prahlad Singh Patel, Varkala Radhakrishnan, Trilochan Kanungo, Bikram Keshari Deo, Shivraj V. Patil, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat

minerals was also done in non-coastal areas so that the people of those areas got benefited.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal and Mines and Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad stated that the Government was presently contemplating to have the Indian Bureau of Mines as the regulator as far as the regulatory part was concerned. There were provisions in the Bill that enabled the Government to cancel the lease in the backdrop of environmental, security and other aspects.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Constitution Scheduled Castes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2001:* A discussion on the Bill took place on 18, 19 and 30 July 2002. Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 18 July 2002, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya said that the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare by the Speaker, Lok Sabha for examination and preparation of a report. As per the provisions of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was first notified in 1950 and the list was modified from time to time. A number of requests were received from the State Governments for removing certain anomalies in the List, such as correction of spelling errors, inclusion of synonymous communities, imposing area restrictions, checking linguistic and phonetic variations and clubbing certain entries, etc. After consultations with the State Governments/Union territory Administrations concerned, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the List of Scheduled Castes was proposed to be amended for 18 States and Union territory Administration in respect of 81 communities.

Participating in the discussion** on 30 July 2002, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) expressed the need for a comprehensive Bill as certain castes were included in the List of Scheduled Castes in one State but in the List of Scheduled Tribes in some other States. He cited the case of 'Nonia' caste where they were included in the category of

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* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31 August 2001

** Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri K.H. Muniyappa, Rattan Lal Kataria, Baju Ban Riyan, Ramji Lal Suman, Thawar Chand Gehlot, Pawan Kumar Bansal, Anandrao Vithoba Adsul, Trilochan Kanungo, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, S. Murugesan, Anantrao Gudhe, Suresh Chandel, Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Sohan Potai, Dr. M. Jagannath, Dr. Bikram Sarkar, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, Prof. (Smt.) Kailasho Devi and Smt. Jaskaur Meena

Most Backward Castes in Bihar, in the List of Scheduled Castes in West Bengal and in the List of Backward Castes in Uttar Pradesh. He pointed out that the Government had decided to spend in the Ninth Five Year Plan Rs.13,000 crore for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, but had subsequently brought down the allocation to Rs.6,500 crore. He wondered how their progress could be ensured when the fund allocation was reduced. He also stated that privatisation and disinvestment were not in the interest of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Castes.

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora (Indian National Lok Dal) stated that he had forwarded certain recommendations that the Naik caste should be included in the List of Scheduled Castes.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya said that there were proposals to include 8 castes, amend 49 castes and delete 24 castes in the Bill. He stated that the Union Government had completely utilized the funds given in the budget for the uplift and development of the Scheduled Castes. The Government had formulated a scheme to empower them economically by introducing a short term loan scheme by giving loan at 7 per cent interest for petty work. On suggestions to include some castes in the List, the Minister stated that as per procedure, the proposal would have to be forwarded to the Registrar-General of Census. A report would be given after conducting a study on the family lineage. Thereafter, the proposal would be sent to the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and then it would come to the Ministry. Thereafter the Ministry would process it. He stated that there had been rapid progress during the last three-four years in this regard.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, in all 18,419 notices of Questions (13,650 Starred, 4747 Unstarred and 22 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 420 notices were admitted as Starred, 4366 as Unstarred and 1 was admitted as Short Notice Question.

On 15, 24 and 29 July 2002, as the House was adjourned following obituary references, Starred Questions were not called for oral answers and, as such, their replies were treated as Unstarred and their answers,

together with the answers to Unstarred Questions, were printed in the Official Report of those days. The same procedure was resorted to in respect of Questions listed for 12 August 2002 when the Speaker adjourned the House after valedictory references.

On 26 July 2002, since full reply to Starred Question No.182 was not available with the Minister, the Speaker postponed the Question to the next Session.

The notices of Questions for 13 and 14 August 2002 were treated as lapsed after the Speaker adjourned the House *sine die* on 12 August 2002 after the valedictory reference made by him.

Daily average of Questions in the List of Questions orally answered: The average number of Starred Questions answered orally in the House during the Session was 2.19. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered was six on 22 July 2002.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 207.9 as against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 169 Questions on 7 August 2002.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all, 30 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of them, 11 notices were admitted but none could be discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant; former Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Basappa Danappa Jatti; Shri Moti Ram Baigra, a member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament; Sarvashri Atmaram Bhai Patel and Jagadambi Prasad Yadav, both sitting members; Sarvashri Chandra Mohan Sinha, Gulsher Ahmed, R.R. Patel, Sharad Dighe, Biswanarayan Shastri, Bairagi Jena, M. Ramgopal Reddy and Smt. Mahendra Kumari, all former members; and Shri S.L. Shakdher, former Secretary-General of Lok Sabha.

Besides, references were also made on the death of 27 persons killed in the militant attack in the suburban Rajiv Nagar area near Jammu-Srinagar Highway on 13 July 2002.

Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha, which met for its One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Session on 15 July 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 12 August 2002, and was then prorogued on 14 August 2002.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Short Duration Discussion on drought situation in many parts of the country: Initiating a Short Duration Discussion on 18 July 2002, Shri Janeshwar Mishra of the Samajwadi Party said that the country was passing through a serious drought situation. There had already been a loss of 25 to 30 per cent *Kharif* crops which could even go up to 50 per cent if there was no rain in the next fifteen days. Due to non-availability of electricity in the villages, ground water could not be extracted; tank water was also not available to the people. Crops had dried up in many places. The member wanted that the whole country should be declared drought affected.

The dues of farmers should be waived off and relief work should be started for supply of food items to farmers. The 'Food for Work' programme should be effectively implemented. The school fee of farmers' children should be waived off. All the villages of Uttar Pradesh should be declared drought affected. He also demanded that the Government should act immediately.

Participating in the debate** Shri Suresh Pachouri of the Indian National Congress said that 60 per cent of farmers depended on rainfall. Therefore, long-term measures and policy were required to combat the drought situation. When there was no rainfall, farmers should be told to sow alternative crops so that they might not suffer from financial loss later on. A proper policy had to be framed for conservation and exploitation of water and steps should be taken urgently for utilization of water

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* Contributed by the Research and Library Section, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

** Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kalraj Mishra, Ravula Chandra Sekar Reddy, Ramachandra Khuntia, Abhay Kant Prasad, R. Kamaraj, Vijay Singh Yadav, N.R. Dasari, Aimaduddin Ahmed Khan (Durru), Sunil Shastri, Satish Pradhan, Lalitbhai Mehta, D.P. Yadav, N.K. Premachandran, H.K. Javare Gowda and Shankar Roy Chowdhury

by harvesting rain water. He underlined the need for adopting traditional methods of conserving rain water by means of ponds, wells, etc. Afforestation and maintenance of sources of water such as wells, ponds, canals and reservoirs should receive urgent attention, besides drawing up plans for checking and countering incidence and recurrence of drought. Allocation of more funds for various programmes and schemes being run by the Government were also required. Shri Matilal Sarkar of the Communist Party of India (M) said that there was a need for a comprehensive plan beforehand, rather than arresting drought after it had occurred. Prof. M. Sankaralingam of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam said that during the monsoon season, seventy-five per cent of the rain water went into the sea. He underlined the need for drawing a plan to conserve the rain water in dams.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Ajit Singh said that the drought situation in many parts of the country was quite alarming. However, it could not be declared as a national calamity firstly, because it was not in the jurisdiction of the Central Government to make such a declaration and secondly, because such situation that might warrant to declare the areas as drought-affected, had not yet arisen. Due to several variable factors, it was not possible for the Meteorological Department to make an accurate forecast about the weather. The drought had already affected crops of coarse grains and oil seeds. As soon as a State was declared drought-affected, the Centre would be ready with its plan of action.

The Minister said that the drought would create an acute shortage of drinking water. States had been asked to locate additional sources of water, to repair faulty tubewells, arrange more electricity for rural areas and to identify areas where the 'Food for Work' programme might help in meeting the situation of starvation arising out of the drought. Funds were provided to the States for disaster management in accordance with the recommendation of the Eleventh Finance Commission. If any State exhausted the amount allocated to it and demanded more money, the Central Government had a Contingency Fund and a team would be sent to that State for helping in utilising the Fund. The Contingency Fund was on a yearly basis and was released in two instalments and there was no step-motherly treatment toward any State in the matter. He said that 18-19 States had already introduced the Crop Insurance Scheme. The States of Orissa, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, which had been facing widespread disasters during the last 5-10 years, had availed of this Scheme to a great extent. The Government paid

fifty per cent of the premium amount of insurance for small and marginal farmers, the Minister added.

Short Duration Discussion on steps taken by Government in pursuance of Motion adopted under Rule 170 by Rajya Sabha on 6 May 2002 to intervene in the State of Gujarat under article 355 of the Constitution of India: A Short Duration Discussion in this regard took place on 23 and 24 July 2002. Initiating the discussion on 23 July 2002, Shri Pranab Mukherjee of the Indian National Congress said that after the Godhra incident in Gujarat, the Government was expected to make a *suo moto* statement and report to the House about the action it had taken in that regard. Instead, the Chief Minister of Gujarat had recommended the dissolution of the State Assembly and asked the Election Commission to hold an early election. However, keeping the developments in the State in view, it was not feasible for holding free and fair elections. When thousands of people were living in refugee camps, it was not possible for the Election Commission to prepare a correct voters' list. Moreover, elections could not be held in an atmosphere of threat. He demanded that the State should be brought under the President's rule and elections could be held in an atmosphere when people could exercise their voting right freely and fairly.

Participating in the debate*, Shri Arun Jaitley of the Bharatiya Janata Party said that subsequent to the Godhra incident, the State administration had created a sense of confidence and security in various districts where incidents of violence had taken place. More than 5000 peace-meetings had been held between various communities throughout the State. Out of 1,35,000 people who had moved into in the relief camps after the incident, only about 12,000 people were still left in those relief camps following appropriate action taken by the State administration. The State took upon itself the responsibility of providing ration, food, medicines, etc. to the victims. There had been more than 75 per cent polling in the Panchayat elections in the State. During Muharram, 2000 processions had been taken out event-free and the Jagannath Rath Yatra and Ramnavami festival had also passed off peacefully. The last three months in the State had been normal or near

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* Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Nilotpal Basu, Arjun Singh, C.P. Thirunavukkarasu, Rama Shanker Kaushik, Lalitbhai Mehta, Ahmed Patel, Lalu Prasad, J. Chitharanjan, Kapil Sibal, Sanjay Nirupam, M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, Cho S. Ramaswamy, Shankar Roy Chowdhury, H.K. Javare Gowda, R.S. Gavai, B.S. Gnanadesikan, Fali. S. Nariman, Sunil Shastri, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Sangh Priya Gautam, Santosh Bagrodia, Dr. V. Maitreyan and Shrimati Savita Sharda

normal. He added that article 356 was used when there was a breakdown of the constitutional machinery. The rationale behind an early election was that it should be decided by the people whether the State Government should continue or not.

Shri C. Ramachandraiah of the Telugu Desam Party said that after the widespread violence in the State, the process of providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims needed to be completed in all respects to restore confidence and a sense of security among the public. All parties had to come together for restoring complete normalcy in the State. Dissolution of the Assembly and conduct of elections could not be the over-riding priority in the State at this stage.

Shri N.K. Premachandran of the Revolutionary Socialist Party said that the decision of the Gujarat Government to dissolve the Assembly and to have a caretaker Government in the State for conducting elections was misuse of the constitutional provisions for narrow political gains. He urged the Government to invoke President's rule in the State so that peace and communal harmony could be restored and free and fair elections could be conducted.

Replying to the discussion on 24 July 2002, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that the thrust of the questions asked by the members centred around whether there was a congenial atmosphere for holding elections in the State. The recommendation for holding of elections had been made after assessing the overall situation. As regards the people who were staying in the relief camps, efforts were being made so that they were not deprived of their right of franchise merely on account of non-production of ration or identity cards. The Government would definitely request the Election Commission to make proper arrangements in that regard. He said that harmony and a sense of security among the people of the State had to be created and a peaceful atmosphere was very much required. The dates for holding elections had to be decided by the Election Commission as per the provisions of the Constitution and the Representation of the People Act. Everybody had condemned the killings of innocent people with one voice and all were ashamed of it, the Minister added.

Short Duration Discussion on the present situation in Jammu and Kashmir with particular reference to the recent massacre in Kasimpura on 13 July 2002, and the failure of the Government in this regard: A Short Duration Discussion in this regard took place on 31 July and 1 August 2002. Initiating the discussion on 31 July 2002, the Leader of

the Opposition, Dr. Manmohan Singh described the massacre in Kasimpura in Jammu on 13 July 2002 as yet another indication that the terrorists could strike at will in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The incident took place when the Indian Armed Forces had stood fully mobilised on the borders and the Government had also armed itself with a draconian anti-terrorist law *i.e.*, the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA). He wanted to know the Government's plan of action to deal with the acts of terrorism perpetrated from across the border. He pointed out that the Government had been claiming that coercive diplomacy had yielded positive results and that the United States of America and the United Kingdom in particular had sufficiently pressurised Pakistan to give an undertaking to stop infiltration across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and also to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism in Pakistan. However, India's perceptions about cross border infiltration were not fully shared by the U.S.A. and the U.K. The excessive reliance on the international community to pressurise Pakistan carried with it an inevitable serious risk of the Kashmir problem being internationalized. Honest efforts had to be made to hold free and fair elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly with the widest possible participation of the people. The demand of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS) for trifurcation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir had to be rejected as that was an attempt to communalise the Indian polity and was not in the national interest. The people of Jammu and Ladakh had legitimate grievances, which needed to be addressed without affecting the integrity of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration continued to provide a viable framework for finding durable solutions to all outstanding problems between India and Pakistan. There was need for a well thought-out contingency plan of action in case the international community was not able to get Pakistan fulfil the promises that it had made to them. Being nuclear powers, both India and Pakistan had an obligation to their people to undertake confidence-building measures to avoid risk of nuclear accidents. The Government of India had to enter into meaningful negotiations with the newly elected representatives of the people of the State on issues of greater autonomy and devolution of powers in the State.

Participating in the debate*, Shri T.N. Chaturvedi of the Bharatiya

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ghulam Nabi Azad, P.G. Narayanan, S. Viduthalai Virumbi, Janeshwar Mishra, Kalraj Mishra, Ashwani Kumar, J. Chitharanjan, Sanjay Nirupam, D.P. Yadav, M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, B.S. Gnanadesikan, Mirza Abdul Rashid, Kuldip Nayyar, R.S. Gavai, Bashistha Narain Singh, Manoj Bhattacharya, Swaraj Kaushal, H.K. Javare Gowda and Dr. Ramendra Kumar Yadav 'Ravi'

Janata Party said that the Government had formulated its policy on cross-border terrorism and proxy war. The POTA was a weapon for boosting the morale of the security forces. The country's sovereignty had neither been surrendered nor had Kashmir been made part of an international agenda. Kashmir was a bilateral issue and the State was an integral part of India. The Government wanted to follow the Shimla Pact sincerely. The Pokhran test had boosted the image and morale of the country. So far as Indo-Pak relations were concerned, India wanted to maintain good neighbourly relations with Pakistan.

Shri C. Ramachandraiah of the Telugu Desam Party said that the Kashmir problem could not be solved immediately. However, he urged the Government to make an introspection into its approach. Apart from exerting pressure on Pakistan to arrest infiltration, the Government had also to take effective measures to solve the problem. Efforts had to be made to win over the confidence of the people of Kashmir to bring them back to the national fold. There was a need for a clear-cut policy towards Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Ram Jethmalani, Independent, said that the first step towards finding a solution to the Kashmir problem was to identify the genuine representatives of the people and their interests. It required elections to be held in the State in a manner which inspired complete confidence in every section of society. The Government of India had to concentrate on genuine dialogue. State autonomy had to be augmented and widened and genuine irritants that generated a mood of alienation among the people had to be speedily removed.

Shri S. Ramachandran Pillai of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) said that the dastardly attack of the terrorists had once again exposed the helplessness and ineffectiveness of the Government to protect the lives of the innocent people. The most important issue was to win over the support of the people of the State by way of entering into negotiations, reaching a settlement with them, and providing more help for development of the State.

Replying to the discussion on 1 August 2002, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that cross-border terrorism was still going on in Jammu and Kashmir and the Government had not received any proof from Pakistan's side that it had stopped abetting terrorism. Since the very beginning, Pakistan had failed to reconcile with India as a secular State. It had made terrorism an instrument of State policy. The Government of India had endeavoured to make that point as an issue during discussions with each and every

foreign dignitary who visited India. Regarding elections in Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Advani stated that the Election Commission had to ensure that elections in the State was free and fair. Foreign nationals would not be permitted to be observers in the elections as Kashmir was India's internal problem. The Government was not at all in favour of trifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir. There was ample scope for devolution of powers in the State and the Government was ready to discuss those issues. He clarified that the Government would do whatever was justified in the interest of Jammu and Kashmir.

Short Duration Discussion on the serious situation arising out of the deterioration of the finances of the States and unsustainable debt burden of such States, leading to severe curtailment on development activities: Initiating a Short Duration Discussion on 1 August 2002, Shri Pranab Mukherjee of the Indian National Congress said that the overall debt liabilities of the States which were only Rs.53,660 crore in 1986-87, had gone up to Rs.4,18,583 crore within a period of 14 years. The implications of the Fifth Pay Commission were identified as one of the issues responsible for the precarious conditions of the States. The gross revenue shortfall of Rs.21,000 crore in the previous year had also affected the finances of the States which had lost more than Rs.9,000 crore for no fault of theirs. The other area of concern related to the unlimited power of borrowing, on which Parliament did not have a legislation for putting a ceiling. As per the provisions of clause 3 of article 293, no State Government could go on borrowing without the Central Government's permission. However, a uniform standard could not be applied when the level of development was varying from State to State. After meeting committed charges like pension bill, wage bill and other interest liabilities, there was hardly any money left for the development of the States. There was a need to look at areas where additional resources could be generated. Incentives had to be provided for enhancing the rate of domestic savings. Legislative amendments were needed so that the State Government could bring service tax within their tax net. Security-related expenditure was one of the major expenses for the North Eastern States of the country and these States were finding it extremely difficult to have any money for their developmental activities. Institutional arrangements had to be ensured by which a part of their revenue expenditure was met so that the State Plan could be protected.

Participating in the debate*, Shri Lalitbhai Mehta of the Bharatiya

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri P.G. Narayanan, S. Viduthalai Virumbi, Sangh Priya Gautam, V.V. Raghavan, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Dr. Abrar Ahmed and Prof. Ram Deo Bhandary

Janata Party said that there was a need for mobilizing natural resources like manpower, land, minerals, livestock, water, tourism, financial and technological capacity which could help in improving the financial position of the States. 41,637 million cubic rain water that flowed intc the sea, if harnessed, could generate an agricultural income to the extent of Rs.4,50,000 crore in the country. Likewise, if solar, wind and hydel energy sources were mobilized properly, the financial position of the States could be improved to a large extent.

Shri C. Ramachandraiah of the Telugu Desam Party said that the need of the hour was to have a consensus on the economic policies of the country.

Shri Nilotpal Basu of the Communist Part of India (Marxist) said that if the resilience of the economy did not improve, there would not be long-term development of the economy. One major step was to increase the ratio of tax to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and for this the service taxes could be given to the States. There was a need for joint monitoring of the Centrally sponsored schemes to avoid delay and the cost overrun. More incentives in the area of small deposits had to be given to enhance the saving rates.

Shri N.K. Premachandran of the Revolutionary Socialist Party said that the fiscal position of the States was very alarming as the total debts of the States had gone up from Rs.4,00,754 crore in 1999 to Rs.4,73,677 crore in 2000, which meant an escalation of Rs.73,000 crore in the debts in just one year. There had to be a uniform policy on collection of taxes and borrowings and a justifiable distribution of Central funds amongst the States.

Replying to the discussion on the same day, the Minister of Finance and Company Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh said that the first security required for the country was the economic security. As regards the facility of overdrafts by the States, he said that it was in accordance with a prescribed formula put in place by the Committee of State Finance Secretaries. Even after the States had exceeded their overdrafts, they could still come to the Centre for assistance. However, the Centre had never exceeded the limits that it had set upon itself. The Central Government had no difficulty about States having flexibility to borrow under the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) or non-Statutory Liquidity Ratio, as long as that was within the cap. It was true that there were States who were spending almost 80 per cent of Plan allocation only to meet their revenue expenditure on salary. The tax administration in its totality needed to be improved. The question as how to mitigate the impact of

the recommendations of the report of the Fifth Pay Commission would be addressed. The other very important issue was about debt swapping. Value-Added Tax had to be finalised and the limitations that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had placed on access to finance that the States had, had to be looked into.

Calling Attention on the issues arising out of the decision of the VSNL board to invest Rs.1,200 crore in Tata Tele Services Ltd: On 1 August 2002, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee of the Communist Party of India (M) called the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of Communications and Information Technology in this regard.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Pramod Mahajan said that the Government had disinvested 25 per cent of Government equity in the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) to a strategic partner, M/s. Panatone Finvest Limited through the disinvestment process. The Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) was signed on 6 February 2002 and the Share Holder Agreement (SHA) was signed on 13 February 2002. The strategic partner paid the consideration on 13 February 2002 and took over the management control of the VSNL. Thereafter, a notice for convening the 127th meeting of the Board of Directors of the VSNL for 28 May 2002 was received on 21 May 2002. The Agenda for the meeting included an item B.11 "to consider inter-corporate investment up to Rs.1,200 crore in the equity of an Indian company holding Basic Service Operator (BSO) licence." There were no details about the targeted company in the agenda item. The Board meeting was attended by one of the two Government nominee Directors, Shri Rakesh Kumar, Sr. DDG (SU), Department of Telecommunications (DoT). He informed the DoT that Director (Operations) of the VSNL had made a presentation during the meeting justifying the need for making such an inter-corporate investment without mentioning the targeted company. He further informed that he had made several observations and raised objections on the above matter. Immediately after the Board meeting, the VSNL informed the Stock Exchange that the Board of Directors of the VSNL had approved the inter-corporate investment of up to Rs.1,200 crore in the equity share capital of the Tata Tele Services Limited (TTSL). A committee of three Directors, *viz.* Shri Subodh Bhargava, Shri S.K. Gupta and Shri N. Srinath, was constituted to undertake all such acts and deeds in relation to such inter-corporate investment. On 29 May 2002, the Government nominee Director, through a letter addressed to the VSNL disputed the fact that it was a unanimous decision and raised other issues regarding late receipt of notice and incomplete agenda

material. However, the VSNL, through a letter dated 30 May 2002, refuted the above position mentioned by the Government nominee Director. The Government nominee Director, in a rebuttal, reiterated his stated position through his letter dated 31 May 2002 that the decision was not unanimous.

On 31 May 2002, the Department of Telecom wrote to the VSNL that without prejudice to the stand of the Government Director and notwithstanding what transpired and happened so far, the scope and the terms of reference of the Committee appointed by the VSNL Board could be again set out and redefined to include full analysis and consideration of the desirability of such an investment by the VSNL in the Tata Tele Services Limited and, thereafter, the matter could be taken to the Board for a final decision. It was also suggested that one of the Government Directors could be made a member of the Committee.

The Minister said that after further exchange of correspondence, the VSNL accepted the suggestions of the Department of Telecom. On the issue of the investment in Tata Tele Services Limited, the VSNL Board had constituted a Committee in consultation with the Government, which included a Government nominee Director, Shri Y.S. Bhave, together with Shri Subodh Bhargava, Shri S. K. Gupta and Shri N. Srinath. The scope and terms of reference of the Committee were: to study and decide the quantum and the valuation/price at which the investment would be made by VSNL in TTSL at various points of time; to decide the tranches and periodicity of investment in TTSL; to negotiate, finalise and execute shareholders' agreements and other contractual arrangements with TTSL to best protect the interests of VSNL in respect of the investment; to determine conditions of draw down of the investment to TTSL linked to defined milestones to be achieved by TTSL; to play a constructive role in the manner in which TTSL would utilize and apply the investment; and to identify and quantify any additional investment opportunities which were more attractive and submit the same to the board for its consideration and such other functions delegated to it by the Board from time to time.

The Committee was to submit its report by 15 August 2002. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 29 July 2002. The next meeting would be held on 8 August 2002. The Department of Telecom had been informed by the Government Director that during the 128th Board Meeting of the VSNL, it had agreed to take on record various letters from the Government Director (dated 29 May, 31 May and 25 July 2002) indicating his objections/observations and reservations on the proposal of the VSNL for inter-corporate investment upto the level

of Rs.1,200 crore in the equity of an Indian company holding the BSO licence. Through active participation by the nominated Government Director in the Committee and through both the Government Directors on the Board, the Government would make all efforts to protect its 26 per cent equity interest in the company.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister said that disinvestment of the VSNL was a totally transparent process. As far as the Government and its allies were concerned, there was no difference of opinion on disinvestment. The Minister said one question which was raised about the deal related to the land of the VSNL measuring 1230.38 acres out of which 773.13 acres was declared surplus and which was not included in the deal. The MTNL, the TCIL and the VSNL were working towards ascertaining as to how this 773 acres of land could be used for Government purpose. The Agreement had said that as far as sale of land was concerned, the strategic partner would have no role in it, either in the sale of it or in taking profit out of it. The Minister said that the Government had taken enough care to retain the minimum amount needed before selling the VSNL and getting the financial bids. As far as the Tata was concerned, it had purchased 25 per cent shares from the Government and 20 to 25 per cent shares at the rate of Rs.200 per share from the market, paying a total of about Rs.2,500 crore to get control of the new VSNL. As far as the MTNL and the BSNL, were concerned, he said that the Government would not give them an international licence in a hurry for the basic reason that as per the shareholders agreement all international traffic had to be passed through the VSNL. The Government held 26 per cent shareholding in the VSNL. The Government had rightly taken the decision to keep 26 per cent of equity. It had a Director and a special resolution power to disinvest the 26 per cent in future, the Minister added.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002:* Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 16 July 2002, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Shatrughan Sinha said that the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 was enacted by the Parliament for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and to regulate the standards of medical education and practice in Homeopathy. With the increasing acceptance and popularity of the system, the demand for

* The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24 April 2002

establishing new colleges had grown, resulting in the increase in the number of doctors coming out from those colleges. Due to lacunae in the provisions of the Act and the Education Regulations, neither the Central Government nor the Central Council of Homoeopathy could enforce the provisions in letter and spirit. Therefore, it was proposed to amend the Act on the pattern of the amendments carried out in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, providing for seeking permission of the Central Government for the establishment of new colleges, increase in the number of seats or for introducing new courses with a view to preventing the mushrooming of substandard institutions.

Replying to the points raised by the members*, the Minister said that the period of one year provided for granting permission for establishment of new medical institutions was reasonable. The enforcement machinery would be strengthened for putting a control on the drug manufacturers; similarly, and new laboratories had to be recognized to broaden testing facilities.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc., were adopted and the Bill was passed the same day.

*The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2002***: A discussion on the Bill took place on 16 and 17 July 2002. Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 16 July 2002, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Shri A. Raja said that the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 legalized the termination of pregnancy on various socio-medical grounds. The aim of the Act was to eliminate illegal abortions done in unhygienic conditions by untrained persona and to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. In 1997, an expert Group was constituted to review the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 with a view to making it more relevant to the present environment. The National Commission for Women also suggested certain amendments in the Act to remove provisions which were discriminatory to women. Taking into consideration the suggestions of the National Commission for Women and experience gained in the implementation of this Act, the Expert Group recommended certain

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri T.N. Chaturvedi, M.P. Abdussamad Samadani, Prasanta Chatterjee, N.K. Premachandran, Rama Muni Reddy Sirigireddy, Ranganath Misra, H.K. Javare Gowda, Dr. M.N. Das, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Dr. V. Maitreyan and Prof. Ram Deo Bhandary

** The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6 May 2002

amendments to the Act. Accordingly, this Bill, *inter alia* provided for amending section 4 with a view to delegating powers to the Government to approve places for medical termination of pregnancy and constituting District Level Committees to be headed by the Chief Medical Officer or District Health Officer, amending Section 5 so as to prescribe punishment of rigorous imprisonment of not less than two years and extending up to seven years to clinics which were not authorised to conduct abortions and to persons who were not registered medical practitioners with requisite experience or training for terminating pregnancy.

Replying to the debate* on 17 July 2002, the Minister said that the amendment would give more strength to the parent Act. Regarding the composition of the Committee, powers in that respect had been delegated to the State Governments and to the District Level Committee.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

*The Prevention of Money-laundering Bill, 1999***: A discussion on the Bill took place on 24 and 25 July 2002. Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 24 July 2002, the Minister of Finance and Company Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh said, in view of an urgent need for the enactment or a comprehensive legislation *inter alia* for preventing money-laundering and connected activities, confiscation of proceeds of crime, setting up of agencies and mechanisms for co-ordinating measures for combating money-laundering, etc., the Prevention of Money-laundering Bill, 1998 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 4 August 1998. It was then passed by the Lok Sabha on 2 December 1999. Later on, it was referred to the Select Committee which presented its report along with a redrafted Bill to the Rajya Sabha on 24 July 2000. The Report of the Select Committee was examined and it was decided to accept all except a part of one of the recommendations. Two amendments were being moved by the Government, one in clause 6 of the Bill that related to the appointment of members of the Adjudicating Authority and the other in clause 72 regarding the rule-making powers of the Central Government.

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri R. Sarath Kumar, Moolchand Meena, H.K. Javare Gowda, Rama Muni Reddy Sirigireddy, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Dr. Prabha Thakur, Smt. Savita Sharda, Smt. Vanga Geetha, Smt. Chandra Kala Pandey, Smt. S.G. Indira, Smt. Saroj Dubey, Smt. Maya Singh and Ms. Pramila Bohidar

** The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 24 July 2002

Replying to the points* raised by the members on 25 July 2002, the Minister assured that anomalies, shortcomings pointed out by the members would be addressed by the Government.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. as amended, were adopted and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

*The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2002** and the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2002**:* Moving the motion for consideration of the Bills on 30 July 2002, the Minister of Finance and Company Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh said that the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act passed in December, 1999 incorporated a new section in the Insurance Act of 1938, authorizing an Indian insurance company to undertake life insurance, general insurance or re-insurance business. The Insurance Act, 1938 also provided that an 'Indian re-insurer' was required to be approved by the Central Government which also restricted its activity. The General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) had been undertaking re-insurance business in India. The GIC was the holding company of the four subsidiary companies namely, the National Insurance Company Limited, the New India Assurance Company Limited, the Oriental Insurance Company Limited and the United India Insurance Company Limited, that were carrying on general insurance business. The GIC, apart from re-insurance business, was also underwriting general insurance business. As per the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938 and in view of the expertise of re-insurance acquired by the GIC, the Government had approved the GIC as an 'Indian re-insurer' on 3 November 2000. However, as per the law, the GIC could not underwrite general insurance business either directly or through its subsidiary companies. The GIC was, therefore, required to be de-linked from its subsidiary companies. The Malhotra Committee on Reforms in Insurance Sector had also recommended that the GIC should cease to be the holding company of four subsidiary companies. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority had

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Santosh Bagrodia, Shyam Lal, C. Ramachandraiah, A. Vijaya Raghavan, Prithviraj Chavan, N. Jothi, Kapil Sibal, C.P. Thirunavukkarasu, B.P. Apte, V.V. Raghavan, H.K. Javare Gowda, N.K. Premachandran, Fali S. Nariman, Ram Jethmalani, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

** The Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha, were laid on the Table on 30 July 2002

also been insisting on de-linking of the GIC from its subsidiaries as per the requirement under the Insurance Act, 1938. Keeping in view the recommendations of various Committees and also to comply with the relevant provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938, it was proposed to de-link the GIC from its subsidiaries.

Several representations had been received to allow entry of cooperatives in the Insurance Sector. The Malhotra Committee had also recommended such a measure. The Government had considered the matter and it was proposed to amend certain sections of the Insurance Act, 1938. It was expected that the entry of cooperatives would increase insurance coverage, especially in the rural areas. There was no provision in the Insurance Act, 1938 for payment of commission, remuneration or fee to the intermediary. Therefore, it was necessary to make a suitable provision in the Insurance Act in that regard.

Replying to the debate*, the Minister said that it was not correct to say that private companies could refuse third party insurance. In fact, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) had reiterated instructions for compliance and would take necessary action if any insurer declined deliberately or otherwise to write the third party insurance. The third party premium could be raised by the Tariff Advisory Committee which was established under the Insurance Act, 1938. Similarly, detailed regulations would be issued by the IRDA with regard to brokerage. It was also taken into account that if the four subsidiaries of the GIC were merged, that would result broadly into the closure of nearly 2,500 offices which would have social consequence. Regarding issue of crop insurance in agriculture, it had already been decided to set up the National Agriculture Insurance Corporation with capital participation by the insurance companies. For safeguarding the interests of insurance agents, utmost care would be taken to ensure that their future was not jeopardized.

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kapil Sibal, Manohar Kant Dhyani, P. Prabhakar Reddy, Dipankar Mukherjee, Murli Deora, P.G. Narayanan, M.A. Kadar, Prithviraj Chavan, Satish Pradhan, S. Viduthalai Virumbi and Manoj Bhattacharya

The motion for consideration of the Bills and clauses, etc., were adopted and the Bills were passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 7,207 notices of Questions (6,573 Starred and 634 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 416 Questions were admitted as Starred and 2,800 as Unstarred. The total number of notices of Questions received in Hindi was 1,535.

Daily average of Questions: For all days, the List of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions. The average number of Questions answered orally was 1.52 per sitting. The maximum number of Questions answered orally on a particular day was four on 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31 July 2002, and the minimum number of Questions answered orally was two on 1 and 2 August 2002. The List of Unstarred Questions contained 57, 145, 138, 154, 126, 153 and 112 on 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25 and 31 July 2002, respectively, and on the rest of the days it contained 155 Questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: Twenty-two notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received, but none was admitted.

Short Notice Questions: Two Short Notice Questions were received but none was admitted.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Krishan Kant, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri Basappa Danappa Jatti, former Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Shri Mukesh R. Patel, a sitting member of Rajya Sabha; Sarvashri Chandra Mohan Sinha, Gulsher Ahmed, Sundar Mohun Hemrom, Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, Mohd. Masud Khan, Ghanshyambhai Oza and R.M. Desai, all former members. Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Delhi Legislative Assembly, in its Fourteenth Session, held one sitting on 11 September 2002.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, and also on those who lost their lives in the rail accident involving the Rajdhani Express in Bihar, in a road accident in Delhi and in the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York on 11 September 2001.

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fourth Goa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Second Session on 22 July 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 27 August 2002. The House was later prorogued on 2 September 2002. There were twenty-six sittings in all.

The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address: The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address, (delivered on 13 June 2002) was moved on 22 July 2002. The Motion was later adopted by the House on 24 July 2002.

Legislative business: During the Session, apart from the Appropriation Bills, the House passed the following thirteen Bills: (i) The Goa Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (ii) The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iii) The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iv) The Goa Municipalities (First Amendment) Bill, 2002; (v) The Goa Panchayat Raj (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vi) The Goa Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Bill, 2002; (vii) The Goa University (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (viii) The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (ix) The Goa School Education (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (x) The City of Panaji Corporation Bill, 2002; (xi) The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (xii) The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2002; and (xiii) The Goa Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

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* Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Financial business: During the Session, the General Discussion on the Demands for Grants for the year 2002-2003 took place. The Demands for Grants for the year 2002-2003 and the connected Appropriation Bill were passed by the House on 27 August 2002. The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2002-2003 (First Instalment) was presented in the House and later passed on 27 August 2002. The relevant Appropriation Bill was also passed the same day.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant; Sarvashri Jose Mario Vaz and Dattaram Deu Dessai, former members of Goa Legislative Assembly; Shri Joaquim Dias, freedom fighter and the first Advocate General of Goa, Daman and Diu; Shri Dhirubhai Ambani, doyen of Indian business and industry; Shri Ravindra Raiturkar, eminent teacher; Shri Sudhir Phadke, singer and music director; Smt. Durga Bhagwat, eminent litterateur; and Smt. Shanta Shelke, eminent poet. The House also paid homage to the martyrs on the 60th Anniversary of the Quit India Movement launched against the British on 9 August 1942.

HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA*

The Ninth Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, which commenced its fifteenth Session on 27 August 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 2 September 2002. The House was later prorogued on 3 September 2002. There were four sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Himachal Pradesh Nurses Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2002; (ii) The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2002; (iii) The Indian Forest (H.P. Amendment) Bill, 2002; (iv) The Himachal Pradesh Tolls (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002; and (v) The Himachal Pradesh Road Infrastructure Protection Bill, 2002.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant; former Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Gulsher Ahmed; and former Governor of Andhra Pradesh, former Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh and a sitting member of the Assembly, Shri Ram Lal Thakur. Obituary references were also made on the passing away of another

* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

sitting member and a former member of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Karnataka Legislative Council, which commenced its Ninety-sixth Session on 8 July 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 8 August 2002. There were twenty-four sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, six Bills introduced in the Council, including the Karnataka Determination of Seniority of the Government Servants promoted on the Basis of Reservation (to the Posts in the Civil Services of the State) Bill, 2002, were considered and passed by the House. Apart from these, thirteen Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly were considered ar d passed by the Legislative Council.

Financial business: During the Session, the Supplementary Estimates (First Instalment) for the year 2002-2003 were presented to the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant; former Vice-President of India, Shri B.D. Jatti; the former Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri S.L. Shakdher; freedom fighter, labour leader and former member, Shri Surya Narayana Rao; and eminent danceuse, Padmabhushan Dr. (Smt.) Venkatalakshmamma.

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA**

The Eleventh Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, which commenced its Eleventh Session on 15 July 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 9 August 2002. There were twenty sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, ten Bills were passed by the House. Two of the important Bills passed were: (i) The Madhya Pradesh Vat Vidheyak, 2002; and (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Jan Shiksha Vidheyak, 2002.

Financial business: On 26 July 2002, the Finance Minister, Shri Ajai Mushran introduced the First Supplementary Demands for the year 2002-2003, which were granted by the House on 30 July 2002.

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* Material contributed by the Karnataka Legislative Council Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

Obituary references: During the Session obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant; former Vice-President of India, Shri B.D. Jatti; former Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Gulsher Ahmed; former Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Ram Lal Thakur; former Union Minister of State, Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav; Sarvashri Gopal Sharan Singh, Hariprem Baghel, Prem Singh Dattigaon, Nemichand and Bhanwar Singh, all former members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly; former Chief Election Commissioner of India and former Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri S.L. Shakdher; industrialist, Shri Dhirajlal Hirachand Ambani; veteran Urdu poet, Shri Kaifi Azmi; and well known journalist, Shri Prashant Kumar.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Eighth Tripura Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Thirteenth Session on 29 August 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 4 September 2002. There were four sittings in all.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant; former Deputy Speaker of the Tripura Legislative Assembly, Shri Usha Ranjan Sen; and former Deputy Minister of the State, Shri Hangsadhwaj Dewan. Obituary references were also made on twenty Tripura State Rifles personnel who lost their lives in an extremist attack on 20 August 2002.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Thirteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Third Session on 27 February 2002, was adjourned *sine die* on 17 July 2002. The House was later prorogued on 18 July 2002. There were thirty-eight sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: This being the first Session of the year, the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Viren J. Shah addressed the House on 27 February 2002. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved on the same day. The Motion of Thanks which was discussed on 6, 7, 9 and 11 March 2002, was adopted by the House on 11 March 2002.

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* Material contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 7 March 2002, Shri Kripa Sindhu Saha of the CPI (M) was elected unanimously as the Deputy Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

Legislative business: During the Session, twenty-two Bills were passed by the House.

Financial business: On 8 March 2002, the Minister-in-charge of the Finance Department, Dr. Asim Kumar Dasgupta presented the Budget for the year 2002-2003. The General Discussion on the Budget took place on 12, 13 and 14 March 2002. On the last day, the Finance Minister replied to the debate. On 12 March 2002, the Supplementary Estimates for the year 2001-2002 were also presented to the House. The Motion on Vote of Account for the year 2002-2003 was also moved and passed on 14 March 2002. The Demands for Supplementary Grants were moved on 15 March 2002 and voted by the House the same day after discussion. On 16 March 2002, the House passed the West Bengal Appropriation Bill 2002 and the West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 2002. The concerned Standing Committees examined the Demands for Grants and presented their Reports subsequently. 63 Demands were discussed and voted and the remaining Demands for Grants were guillotined on 12 July 2002. On 16 July 2002, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002 was introduced and passed.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Vice-President of India, Shri B.D. Jatti; Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; former Governor of West Bengal, Shri K.V. Raghunath Reddy; Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Anil Mukherjee; a sitting member of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri Badal Basu; Sarvashri Manoranjan Hazra, Rajendra Kumar Poddar and Prof. Samar Guha, all former members of Parliament; Sarvashri Bhikari Mondal, Sashanka Sekhar Mondal, Sadhan Chattopadhyay, Mahadev Mukherjee, Sundar Hazra and Dr. Ranjit Ghosh Chowdhury, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; former Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri S.L. Shakdher; eminent poet, lyricist and writer, Shri Kaifi Azmi; veteran freedom fighter and Communist leader, Shri Mahadev Saha; veteran freedom fighter, Smt. Maya Chakraborty; eminent educationist and social worker, Smt. Kalyani Karlekar; and veteran Communist leader, Smt. Sushila Gopalan. Obituary references were also made on those who lost their lives in the terrorist attack on the American Centre in Kolkata on 22 November 2002.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TENTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	15 July 2002 to 12 August 2002@
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	21
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	120 hours and 50 minutes
4.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	37
	(ii) Introduced	10
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	8
	(iv) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any Amendment/ recommendation and Laid on the Table	1
	(v) Reported by Standing Committee	2
	(vi) Discussed	12
	(vii) Passed	12
	(viii) Withdrawn	1
	(ix) Pending at the end of the Session	43
5.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	272
	(ii) Introduced	9
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Part-discussed	2
	(v) Discussion postponed	1
	(vi) Removed from the Register of pending bills	12
	(vii) Pending at the end of the Session	269
6.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
	(i) Notices received	408
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
7.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	123
8.	NUMBER OF MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE RAISED DURING 'ZERO HOUR'	58
9.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	199

@ The Session which was originally scheduled to adjourn on 14 August 2002 was adjourned *sine die* on 12 August 2002.

	(ii) Admitted	6
	(iii) Discussions held	4
	(iv) Part-discussed	1
10.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	4
11.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372	4
12.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	8
	(ii) Admitted	1
13.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	4
	(ii) Admitted	4
	(iii) Moved	1
	(iv) Adopted	1
14.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Received	5
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Withdrawn	1
	(v) Part-discussed	1
15.	NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Total Number of Notices received	136
	(ii) Brought before the House	66
	(iii) Admitted	1
	(iv) Barred in view of Adjournment Motion admitted on the subject	64
	(v) Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	70
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	6,399
17.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	297 on 5 August 2002
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	420***
	(ii) Unstarred	4,366#
	(iii) Short Notice Questions	1

*** Including 1 Starred Question postponed to next Session

\# Including 2 Questions deleted from the Unstarred Question List
Questions listed for 13 and 14 August 2002 were treated as lapsed

19. PETITIONS PRESENTED 1

20. NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE 3 (All the three members sworn in on 15 July 2002)

21. NUMBER OF PRIVILEGE MOTIONS

(i) Notices received 4

(ii) Brought before the House Nil

22. NUMBER OF REPORTS OF VARIOUS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES PRESENTED TO LOK SABHA

(i) Committee on Public Undertakings 1 (Study Tour Report)

(ii) Business Advisory Committee 4

(iii) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions 2

23. NUMBER OF REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES PRESENTED IN RAJYA SABHA

(i) Committee on Home Affairs 3

24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 July to 30 September 2002	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	3
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	1	—
iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	3	1 (Study Tour Report)
iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
v)	Committee on Petitions	6	3
vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	2	2
vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3	—
viii)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	—
x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	—
xi)	Estimates Committee	5	—
xii)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xiii)	House Committee	—	—
	a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	4	2 (Action taken statements)
xv)	Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xvi)	Rules Committee	—	—
	JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
ii)	Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam and Matters Relating Thereto	10	—

	STANDING COMMITTEES		
i)	Committee on Agriculture	—	—
ii)	Committee on Communications	—	—
iii)	Committee on Defence	3	—
iv)	Committee on Energy	7	—
v)	Committee on External Affairs	3	—
vi)	Committee on Finance	—	—
vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	—	—
viii)	Committee on Information Technology	17	3(1 Action Taken Report)
ix)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	—	—
x)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	10	—
xi)	Committee on Railways	—	—
xii)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	—	—
xiii)	Committee on the Empowerment of Women	5	1
	AD-HOC COMMITTEES		
(i)	Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	2	1

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	15 July to 12 August 2002
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	21
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTINGS HOURS	62 hours and 32 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	Nil
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	39
	(ii) Introduced	5
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	9*
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment	1
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	Nil
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	2
	(xi) Discussed	13
	(xii) Passed	12**
	(xiii) Withdrawn	1
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	Nil

* Four Money Bills, namely, the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2002, the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2002 and the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2002, as passed by the Lok Sabha could not be considered by the Rajya Sabha and were deemed to have been passed by both Houses of Parliament under provisions of article 109 (5) of the Constitution of India

** The Prevention of Money-Laundering Bill, 1999, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was returned by the Rajya Sabha with amendments

(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	36
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	110
(ii) Introduced	8
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	1
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed-due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	118
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	134
(ii) Admitted	35
(iii) Discussions held	4
NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
8. STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS	1
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	7
(ii) Admitted	7
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	3
(ii) Admitted	3

(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	10
(ii) Admitted	10
(iii) Discussed	—
(iv) Withdrawn	—
(v) Negatived	—
(vi) Adopted	—
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion postponed	—
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	227
(ii) Admitted	221
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	—
(iii) Moved	—
(iv) Adopted	—
(v) Negatived	—
(vi) Withdrawn	—
(vii) Part-discussed	—
(viii) Lapsed	—
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	515
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	977
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	46 (1.8.2002)

20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE — 185 (1.8.2002)

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred — 416

(ii) Unstarred — 2800

(iii) Short-Notice Questions — Nil

22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES — Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 July – 30 September 2002	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	Nil
ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	2
iii)	Committee on Petitions	3	Nil
iv)	Committee on Privileges	Nil	Nil
v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	Nil
vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	1
viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
ix)	House Committee	1	1
	DEPARTMENTALLY-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES		
x)	Commerce	2	1
xi)	Home Affairs	12	3
xii)	Human Resource Development	5	Nil
xiii)	Industry	4	16
xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	4	Nil
xv)	Transport and Tourism*	5	Nil
	OTHER COMMITTEES		
xvi)	Ethics Committee	2	1
xvii)	Committee on Provision of Computers to the Members of Rajya Sabha	2	Nil
xviii)	Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	2	Nil
xix)	Joint Parliamentary Committee on the functioning of Wakf Boards	4	1

* Transport, Tourism and Culture *w.e.f.* 18 October 2002

24. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE — Nil

25. PETITIONS PRESENTED — Nil

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

Sl. No.	Name of members sworn-in	Party affiliation	Date on which sworn-in
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Devdas Apte	Bharatiya Janata Party	8.7.2002
2.	Shri Lalhmingliana	Mizo National Front	22.7.2002
3.	Shri P.C. Alexander	Independent	30.7.2002

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting member/ Ex-member
1	2	3
1.	Shri Krishan Kant	Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha
2.	Shri Basappa Danappa Jatti	Former Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha
3.	Shri Chandra Mohan Sinha	Ex-member
4.	Shri Gulsher Ahmed	-do-
5.	Shri Sundar Mohun Hemrom	-do-
6.	Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav	-do-
7.	Shri Mohd. Masud Khan	-do-
8.	Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza	-do-
9.	Shri R.M. Desai	-do-
10.	Mukesh R. Patel	Sitting member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	25.6.2002 to 26.7.2002	25	5	—	2,749(2,145)	472	132
Bihar L.C.	2.7.2002 to 26.7.2002	20	7	—	1,187(1,167)	10(a)	464(378)
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.	15.7.2002 to 19.7.2002	5	—	1	100	208	—
	11.9.2002	1	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	22.7.2002 to 27.8.2002	26	15(15)	—	784(549)	83(253)	1
Gujarat L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	93	—
Haryana L.A.	2.9.2002 to 4.9.2002	3	7(7)	—	176(135)	23(18)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	27.8.2002 to 2.9.2002	4	9(9)	—	192(177)	51(49)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	—	—	7(7)	—	(94)	(112)	(35)
Karnataka L.A.	8.7.2002 to 8.8.2002	24	15(19)	1	255	1,786	—
	24.9.2002	1	—	—	—	—	—

Karnataka L.C.	8.7.2002 to 8.8.2002	24	17(18)	—	1,439(285)	954	—
	24.9.2002	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	12.6.2002 to 2.8.2002	34	22(17)	—	2,816	11,084	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	4.7.2002 to 31.7.2002	18	3(3)	—	282(190)	4(4)	13(1)
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	24.9.2002 to 26.9.2002	2	3(3)	—	5	7	—
Orissa L.A.	23.9.2002 to 10.10.2002	13	8(6)	1	1,647(688)	1,100(960)	13(3)
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	29.8.2002	1	1(1)	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	29.8.2002 to 4.9.2002	4	—	—	368(295)	366(317)	1(1)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	8.8.2002 to 9.9.2002	16	3(18)	—	682(321)	226(180)	260(52)
Uttaranchal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	27.2.2002 to 17.7.2002	38	23(23)	—	1,339(723)	1,195(591)	1
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislature contained NIL report

**Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislature

Notes: a) Starred Questions and Short Notices admitted as Unstarred

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Govt. Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Estimates Committee	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint Select Committee	Other Committees
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assam L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	12(1)	15(2)	—	—	—	—	—	19	24	—	—	8	63(24)	—	—	24(2)(a)
Bihar L.C.	2(2)	48	15(4)	10(2)	8(1)	—	7	7(1)	24	6	9	8(1)	63(24)	—	—	44(9)(b)
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.	1(1)	3	—	1(1)	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	3	1(1)	—	5(c)
Goa L.A.	1(1)	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	4(d)
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	15	—	—	13	22	15	15	14	—	13	13	27	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	—	—	—	6(1)	11(10)	6	—	10(1)	—	—	—	8(19)	—	—	22(12)(e)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	1	12	16	—	2	—	9	40	10	—	18	17	13	—	—	104(f)
Karnataka L.A.	4	5	4	3	2	4	5(1)	8	4	—	7	2	5	—	2	19(2)(g)
Karnataka L.C.	3	7	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	2(2)	6	8(3)	14(5)	1	9(15)	8(1)	6	10(1)	—	7	6	9	1	—	43(5)(h)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.	2(2)	4	1	—	5(1)	3	—	2	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Orissa L.A.	2	7	11	—	5	11(3)	9	7	7	—	—	3	9(3)	—	2	25(i)
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	8	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	3(3)	5(1)	2(4)	—	1	3	3(1)	8	2	—	1	1	8	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	5	15	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	3	—	72(j)
Uttaranchal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	—	5(5)	2	5	1	3(1)	1	—	—	7	8	—	2	—	—	112(36)(k)
UNION TERRITORY																
Pondicherry L.A.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	26	—	—	—

*Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

(a) Question and Calling Attention Committee-8(1); Zila Panchayati Raj Samiti-7(1) and Nivedan Committee-9

(b) Question and Calling Attention Committee-13(2); Human Rights Committee-8(1); Nivedan Committee-14(5); and Implementation Committee-9(1)

(c) Committee on Women and Child Welfare-1; and House Committee to consider matters related to allotment of land under the 20-point programme-4

(d) Panchayati Raj Committee-4

(e) Public Administration Committee-6(7); Human Development Committee-6(7); General Development Committee-5(4); and Rural Planning Committee-5(1)

(f) Ethics Committee-5(2); Environment Pollution Central Committee-9; Anusharwan Committee-15; Nivedan Committee-21; and Question and Calling Attention Committee-7

(g) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4; Committee on Women and Children Welfare-6(2); Committee on Backward Classes-4; and Library Sub-Committee-3

(h) Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and P.H.-11(1); Committee on Environment-10(2); Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-8; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-14(2)

(i) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3; Member's Amenities Committee-2; House Committee on Cooperatives-6; House Committee on Operation of Forest-2; House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-3; House Committee to inquire into the unauthorised Entry of Outsiders to the Assembly Buildings on 16.3.2002-3; and House Committee on Beverage Corporation of Orissa Ltd.-2

(j) The Compilation of Rulings Committee-6; Vidhai Samadhikar Committee-15; Sansadiya Evam Samajik Sadbhav Samiti-13; Question and Reference Committee-12; and Parliamentary Study Committee-14

(k) Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children-2(2); Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-8(2); Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-6(1); Standing Committee on Panchayat, Rural Development and Land Reforms-6(2); Standing Committee on Education, Information and Cultural Affairs and Sports and Youth Services-6(1); Standing Committee on Transport and Public Health Engineering-6(2); Standing Committee on Irrigation and Waterways and Water Investigation and Development-4(3); Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Relief and Refugee Policy, Relief and Rehabilitation-8(2); Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-2; Standing Committee on Power, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Science and Technology and Information Technology-6(3); Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture (Marketing) and Horticulture-5(3); Standing Committee on Urban Development and Municipal Affairs-8(2); Standing Committee on Labour-6(2); Standing Committee on Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Cooperation and Animal Resources Development-12(2); Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries and Industrial Reconstruction-8(2); Standing Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes-6(2); Standing Committee on Food and Supplies, Food Processing and Fisheries-7(2); Standing Committee on Housing and Public Works-6(3)

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent
1	2	3
1.	The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Bill, 2002	3.7.2002
2.	The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2002	7.8.2002
3.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Act and other Laws (Repeal) Bill, 2002	8.8.2002
4.	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2002	9.8.2002
5.	The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2002	12.8.2002
6.	The Coast Guard (Amendment) Bill, 2002	12.8.2002
7.	The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2002	14.8.2002
8.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2002	31.8.2002
9.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2002	31.8.2002
10.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2002	6.9.2002
11.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2002	6.9.2002

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Patna Nagar Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
2. The Bihar Jamakartaon ke Hiton ka Sanrakshan (Vitaya Sansthaon mein) Vidheyak, 2002
3. The Patna Nagar Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
4. The Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
5. The Bihar Padon and Sevaoin ke Riktiyon ke Aarakshan (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Jan Jatiyon Avam Pichhade Vargo Ke Liye (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
6. The Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak (Sankhya-3), 2002
7. The Bihar Viniyog Vidheyak (Sankhya-4), 2002

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Patna Nagar Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
2. The Bihar Jamakartaon ke Hiton ka Sanrakshan (Vitaya Sansthaon mein) Vidheyak, 2002
3. The Patna Nagar Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
4. The Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
5. The Bihar Padon and Sevaoin ke Riktiyon ke Aarakshan (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Jan Jatiyon Avam Pichhade Vargo Ke Liye (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Goa Appropriation Bill, 2002
2. The Goa Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002
3. The Goa Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Goa Panchayat Raj (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Goa Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The Goa Municipalities (First Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Goa University (Amendment) Bill, 2002

10. The Goa Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) (Amendment) Bill, 2002

*11. The City of Panaji Corporation Bill, 2002

12. The Goa Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2002

13. The Goa Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2002

14. The Goa Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2002

15. The Goa School Education (Amendment) Bill, 2002

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Haryana Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002

2. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2002

3. The Haryana Lokayukta Bill, 2002

4. The Haryana Murrah Buffalo and other Milch Animals Breed (Preservation and Development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sector) Amendment Bill, 2002

5. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2002

6. The Haryana Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2002

7. The Haryana Shri Mata Mansa Devi Shrine (Amendment) Bill, 2002

HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

*1. The Himachal Pradesh Nurses Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2002

*2. The Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Amendment Bill, 2002

*3. The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land Regulation Amendment Bill, 2002

*4. The Indian Forest (the Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2002

5. The Himachal Pradesh Tolls (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002

*6. The Himachal Pradesh Road Infrastructure Protection Bill, 2002

*7. The Himachal Pradesh Resin and Resin Products (Regulation of Trade) Amendment Bill, 2002

*8. The Himachal Pradesh Home Guards (Amendment) Bill, 2002

9. The Himachal Pradesh Taxation on Certain Goods carried by roads (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002

JHARKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Jharkhand Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2002

2. The Indian Road Tax (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2002

3. The Jharkhand Adhividh Council Bill, 2002

4. The Jharkhand Legislature (Members Salaries, Allowances and Pension) (Amendment) Bill, 2002

5. The Jharkhand Legislature (Officers Salaries and Allowances) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002

6. The Jharkhand Legislature (Leader of the Opposition, Salary and Allowance) Amendment Bill, 2002
7. The Jharkhand Minister's Salaries and Allowances (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Registration (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Karnataka State Commission of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2002
3. The Bangalore Development Authority and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Karnataka Ceiling on Government Guarantees (Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Karnataka Industries (Facilitation) Bill, 2002
6. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002
10. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation and Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002
11. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2002
12. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Bill, 2002
13. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2002
14. The Karnataka Determination of Seniority of the Government Servant's Promotion on the basis of Reservation (to the posts in the Civil Service of the State) Bill, 2002
15. The Karnataka Irrigation and Certain other Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002
16. The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (Amendment) Bill, 2002
17. The Humpi World Heritage Area Management Authority Bill, 2002
18. The Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Product Development (Repeal) Bill, 2002

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Registration (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2002

*2. The Karnataka State Commission of the SC & ST Bill, 2002

*3. The Bangalore Development Authority and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002

4. The Karnataka Ceiling on Government Guarantees (Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Karnataka Industries (Facilitation) Bill, 2002

*6. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2002

7. The Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2002

*8. The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2002

9. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2002

*10. The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation and Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002

*11. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2002

12. The Karnataka Fiscal Responsibility Bill, 2002

*13. The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002

14. The Karnataka Prohibition of Smoking and Protection of Health of Non-Smokers Bill, 2002

*15. The Karnataka Irrigation and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2002

16. The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) and Certain Other Law Amendment) Bill, 2002

*17. The Karnataka Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002

*18. The Karnataka Determination of Seniority of the Government Servant's Promotion on the basis of Reservation (to the posts in the Civil Service of the State) Bill, 2002

*19. The Karnataka Irrigation and Certain Other Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2002
2. The Assam Amusement and Betting Tax (Manipur Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Manipur Liquor Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2002

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Orissa Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The Orissa Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2002
3. The Orissa Luxury Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2002
4. The Orissa Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002
5. The Utkal University of Culture (Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The Orissa Ancient Monuments Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2002

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2002

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Sehakari Samiti (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
2. The Uttar Pradesh Anusuchit Jati aur Anusuchit Janjati Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
3. The Uttar Pradesh Jal Sambharan Tatha Sewer Vayavastha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttar Pradesh Lokseva (Anusuchit Jatiyon, Anusuchit Janjatiyon and anya pichhade vargon ke Liye Aarakshan)(Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
2. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
3. The Uttar Pradesh Jot Chakbandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
4. The Uttar Pradesh Coaching Viniyaman Vidheyak, 2002
5. The Bharatiya Vidyut (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
6. The Uttar Pradesh Gautam Buddha Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2002
7. The Uttar Pradesh Vishesh Aarthik Parikshetra Vikas Pradhikaran Vidheyak, 2002
8. The Uttar Pradesh Rajya Mahila Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
9. The Uttar Pradesh Vishesh Arthik Parikshetra Vikas Pradhikaran Vidheyak, 2002
10. The Uttar Pradesh Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2002
11. The Uttar Pradesh Jamindari Vinash aur Shuti Vayavastha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
12. The Uttar Pradesh Govadh Nivaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
13. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti Alpkalik Vayastha (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002
14. The Uttar Pradesh Viniyog Vidheyak, 2002
15. The Karagar (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2002

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal Legislature (Members' Pension)(Amendment) Bill, 2002
2. The West Bengal Finance Bill, 2002
3. The West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2002
4. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 2002
5. The West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002
6. The West Bengal Land Reforms and Tenancy Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 2002
7. The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2002
8. The Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2002
9. The Midnapore Medical College (Taking Over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 2002
10. The Dr. B.C. Roy Post-Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences (Taking Over of Management and Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 2002
11. The Calcutta University Institute (Taking over of Management of Auditorium) Re-enacting Bill, 2002
12. The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2002
13. The West Bengal Advocates' Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002
14. The West Bengal State Ayurvedic Health Service Bill, 2002

15. The West Bengal State Homoeopathic Health Service Bill, 2002

*16. The West Bengal Maritime Board (Amendment) Bill, 2002

*17. The West Bengal Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2002

18. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly (Members' Emoluments)(Amendment) Bill, 2002

19. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2002

20. The West Bengal Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2002

21. The West Bengal Central Valuation Board (Amendment) Bill, 2002

22. The West Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2002

23. The West Bengal University of Health Sciences Bill, 2002

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*Awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2002

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
			UNION GOVERNMENT		
1.	The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Second) Ordinance, 2002	21.8.2002	—	—	—
2.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	24.8.2002	—	—	—
			BIHAR		
1.	The Patna Nagar Nigam (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2002	—	—	—	—
2.	The Bihar Nagarpalika (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2002	—	—	—	—

			GOA		
1.	The Goa Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	28.6.2002	22.7.2002	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Goa Tax on Luxuries (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	28.6.2002	22.7.2002	—	-do-
			GUJARAT		
1.	The Gujarat New Capital (Periphery) Control (Repeal) Ordinance, 2002	1.7.2002	—	—	—
			HARYANA		
1.	The Haryana Murrah Buffalo and other Milch Animal Breed (Preservation and Dairy Development Sector) Amendment Ordinance, 2002	5.7.2002	2.9.2002	3.9.2002	Replaced by Legislation
			HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Tolls (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	14.8.2002	—	—	—

		JHARKHAND			
1.	The Jharkhand Regional Development Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	20.8.2002	—	—	—
		KARNATAKA			
1.	The Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	—	—	—	—
		KERALA			
1.	The Abkari (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002	31.8.2002	Yet to be laid on the Table	—	—
		UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Sahakari Samiti (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2002	4.7.2002	12.8.2002	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Taj Aarthik Parikshetra Vikas Pradhikaran Adhyadesh, 2002	4.7.2002	12.8.2002	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Jot Chakbandi (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2002	10.7.2002	12.8.2002	—	—

4.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2002	10.7.2002	12.8.2002	—	—
5.	The Bharatiya Vidyut (Uttar Pradesh Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2002	15.7.2002	12.8.2002	—	—
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Vinash and Bhumi Vyavshtha (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2002	18.7.2002	12.8.2002	—	—
7.	The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Vinash and Bhumi Vyavashtha (Tritiya Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2002	22.7.2002	12.8.2002	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 29 OCTOBER 2002)

States	Seats	BJP	INC	CPI (M)	TDP	SJP	SS	BSP	DMK	JD(Samata)	AIA DMK	BJD	AITC	NCP	JD (U)	IN LD	PMK	J&K NC	LJSP	MD MK	RJD	RJD (D)	RSP	CPI
Andhra Pradesh	42	7	5	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	14	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Karnataka	28	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	20	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	13	10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rajasthan	25	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttaranchal	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	25	8	—	—	27*	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	2	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Nominated	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	545	180	110	33	29	27*	15	14	12	12	11	10	9	8	6	5	5	5	2	4	4	3	3	3

* Includes three members (Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh and Sarvashri Ramakant Yadav and Bhal Chandra Yadav) expelled from Samajwadi Party and sitting seperately.

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 29 OCTOBER 2002)

States	AB LTC	AIFB	MUL	SAD	JD (JP)	JD (S)	AIM EIM	BBM	CPI (M-L)L	HVC	IFDP	JMM	KC	LD (S)	MSCP	PWP	RLD	SAD (M)	SDF	SJP (R)	IND	TOTAL	VACANCIES
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	80	—
West Bengal	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Nominated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
UNION TERRITORIES																							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
The NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	542	3

Abbreviations used in respect of parties represented in the Lok Sabha:

ABLTC–Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Congress; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIFB–All India Forward Bloc; AIMEIM–All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen; AITC–All India Trinamool Congress; BBM–Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; BSP–Bahujan Samaj Party; CPI–Communist Party of India; CPI(M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI(ML)L–Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Liberation; DMK–Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HVC–Himachal Vikas Congress; IFDP–Indian Federal Democratic Party; INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; INLD–Indian National Lok Dal; JD(S)–Janata Dal(Secular); JD(Samata)–Janata Dal (Samata); JD(U)–Janata Dal(United); J&K NC–Jammu and Kashmir National Conference; KC–Kerala Congress; KCM–Kerala Congress(M); LJSP–Lok Jan Shakti Party; MDMK–Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MGRADMK–MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MSCP–Manipur State Congress Party; MUL–Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; PMK–Pattali Makkal Katchi; PWP–Peasants and Workers Party of India; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD–Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SAD(M)–Shiromani Akali Dal (SS Mann); SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SJP(R)–Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya); SP–Samajwadi Party; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA
(AS ON 18 NOVEMBER 2002)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	TDP	CPI(M)	AIA-DMK	DMK	SP	RJD	CPI	Shiv Sena	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	STATES															
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1(a)	1	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	2(b)	1	16	—
5.	Chattisgarh	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5(c)	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(d)	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(e)	—	3	1
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(g)	1	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	4(h)	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3(i)	3	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(j)	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(f)	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(k)	1	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(l)	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—

* As per list attached

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(m)	—	1	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	2(n)	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttaranchal	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	11	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5(o)	5	30	1
28.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(p)	2	16	—
UNION TERRITORIES																
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11(q)	—	12	—
	TOTAL	245	59	48	13	13	9	8	8	8	5	5	53	14	243	2

(a) Asom Gana Parishad–1
(b) Samata Party–2
(c) Indian National Lok Dal–4; Himachal Vikas Party–1
(d) Himachal Vikas Congress–1
(e) J&K National Conference–2
(f) Mizo National Front–1
(g) Janata Dal–2
(h) Muslim League–2; Kerala Congress–1; Revolutionary Socialist Party–1
(i) Nationalist Congress Party–2; Republican Party of India–1
(j) Nationalist Congress Party–1
(k) Biju Janata Dal–4
(l) Shiromani Akali Dal–4
(m) Sikkim Democratic Front–1
(n) Tamil Maanila Congress (M)–2
(o) Bahujan Samaj Party–4; Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Congress–1
(p) Revolutionary Socialist Party–2; Forward Bloc–1; All India Trinamool Congress-1
(q) Nominated-11

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union territories	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A. (1-9-2002)	243	11	—	35	2	2	175(a)	17	243@	—
Bihar L.C. (1-4-2002)	96	—	—	10	1	2	37(b)	2	53	43
Chhattisgarh**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A. (1-7-2002)	70	52	1	14	—	—	1(c)	2	70@	—
Goa L.A. (1-10-2002)	40	16	—	17	—	—	6(d)	1	40	—
Gujarat L.A. (19-7-2002)	182	59	4	114	—	—	—	4	181@	1
Haryana L.A. (1-10-2002)	90	20	—	6	—	—	53(e)	11	90@	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (1-10-2002)	68	26	—	35	—	—	4(f)	1	66	2
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	82	—	—	33	—	2	44(g)	2	82@	—
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C. (5-8-2002)	75	35	2	12	—	—	22(h)	3	75@	—
Kerala L.A. (1-10-2002)	141	62	—	—	23	7	45(i)	3	141@	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A. (1-10-2002)	60	31	—	4	—	5	20(j)	—	60	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A. (10-10-2002)	147	25	—	38	1	1	73(k)	8	146@	1(+)
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A. (1-10-2002)	32	—	—	—	—	—	32(l)	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A. (1-10-2002)	60	12	—	—	38	2	6(m)	2	60	—

Uttaranchal L.A.** (1.10.2001)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C. (1-10-2002)	100	—	—	44	1	—	41(n)	7	97	3
West Bengal L.A. (1-7-2002)	295	27	—	—	142	7	115(o)	3	294	1
UNION TERRITORY										
Pondicherry L.A. (1-10-2002)	30	16	—	1	—	—	11(p)	2	30	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

❷ Excluding Speaker

(+) Member expelled from BJD

(a) Rashtriya Janata Dal-119; Samata Party-30; Janata Dal (U)-8; Lok Jan Shakti-6; CPI(Maale)-5; Janata Dal (Jaya Prakash)-4; Congress Party-2; and BSP-1

(b) RJD-24; Congress-8; Janata Dal (U)-2; Samata Party-3

(c) Unattached-1

(d) United Goans Democratic Party-3; Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-2; and Nationalist Congress Party-1

(e) Indian National Lok Dal-47; Haryana Vikas Party-2; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Nationalist Congress Party-1; and Republican Party of India-1

(f) Himachal Vikas Congress-2; and Unattached-2

(g) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-12; Congress Party-11; Rashtriya Janata Dal-9; Samata Party-5; Janata Dal (U)-2; UGDP-2; CPI(M.L)-1; Marxwadi Samanvay Samiti-1; and Nominated-1

(h) Janata Dal(S)-12; and Janata Dal (U)-10

(i) Muslim League-16; Kerala Congress (Mani)-9; Janathipathya Samrakshana Samiti-4; Janata Dal (Secular)-3; Kerala Congress-2; Kerala Congress (B)-2; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-2; Nationalist Congress Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party (Bolshevik)-2; and Communist Marxist Party-1

(j) Federal Party of Manipur-13; Manipur State Congress Party-2; Manipur People's Party-2; Democratic Revolutionary People's Party-2; and Manipur National Conference-1

(k) BJD-70; JMM-2; and JD(S)-1

(l) Sikkim Democratic Front-28; Sikkim Sangram Parishad-1; and Unattached-3

(m) RSP-2; and Indigeneous Nationalist Party of Tripura-4

(n) Samajwadi Party-24; Bahujan Samaj Party-8; Bharatiya Rashtriya Congress(I)-3; Bharatiya Rashtriyawadi Congress Party-1; and Shikshak Dal (non-political)-9

(o) All India Forward Bloc-25; Revolutionary Socialist Party-17; West Bengal Socialist Party-4; Democratic Socialist Party-2; Marxist Forward Bloc-1; All India Trinamool Congress-60; Gorkha National Liberation Front-3; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; and Nominated-1

(p) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-2; Tamil Manila Congress (Moopanar)-1; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-7; and Speaker-1

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